FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LOMEYKO NEWS BRIEFING ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

LD141043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] At the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center today, a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on the Soviet Union's position on questions of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons took place. Speaking at the briefing, Comrade Lomeyko, representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press section, pointed out that the Soviet Union considers the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons as one of the most important orientations in the struggle for peace and international security. He noted that the USSR consistently comes out against any forms of proliferation of nuclear weapons, the transfer of nuclear weapons or control over them to anyone, their deployment on the territory of those countries that do not have them, and against moving the nuclear arms race into other spheres, including space.

The Soviet representative emphasized that the USSR attaches great significance to expanding the group of parties to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, which provides the basis for the current regime of nonproliferation, and resolutely opposes any attempts at undermining or impairing this very important agreement.

Replies were given to journalists' questions.

TASS ASSAILS REAGAN REPORTS ON NATO STRENGTH

LD131656 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep (TASS) -- In two reports by President R. Reagan -- on the state of NATO's nuclear forces, and on recommendations to strengthen conventional weapons -- which he sent to Congress on Wednesday, the main points of a program of action for the North Atlantic bloc in the field of the further build-up of all types of armaments are mapped out.

Crudely distorting the picture of the correlation of forces in Europe and resorting to hackneyed fabrications about the mythical "Soviet military threat," the President demands "a continuation of the process of modernization" of the nuclear and conventional armaments of the North Atlantic bloc.

The main stress in this, the head of the White House points out, should be placed precisely on the strengthening of NATO's nuclear forces and first of all on increasing their "survivablity." Thereby the U.S. President virtually reiterated that his administration will continue to base its military strategy on the absurd conceptions of waging "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars in Europe. To the background of Reagan's calls for a build-up in NATO's nuclear arsenal, first and foremost through the deployment on the Continent of Europe of the American medium-range nuclear missiles, the President's words about the U.S. readiness to hold talks on nuclear arms limitation sound particularly hypocritical. It is well known that it was precisely the deployment of the American 'Pershing-II' and cruise missiles, which has begun in Europe, which led to the breakdown of these talks and to a sharp exacerbation in international tension.

Clamoring for a build-up of NATO's nuclear potential, Reagan is at the same time demanding that urgent measures be taken to implement the program proposed by his administration for building up the arsenal of chemical weapons, within the framework of which is envisaged the creation of a "modern potential of chemical weapons" in addition to the immense supplies which are already at the U.S. disposal. Reagan stressed that the conventional chemical and nuclear forces of NATO were unbreakably connected with the attainment of NATO's aim.

The President's recommendations in the field of modernizing NATO's conventional forces are also imbued with the same spirit of militarism. In this document Reagan makes it perfectly clear that the United States has no intention of renouncing first use of nuclear weapons in Europe. "Conventional armed forces could in no way replace the nuclear element in NATO's means of deterrence," he stated.

In both reports Reagan expresses dissatisfaction with the position of a number of West European countries which, in his opinion, are increasing their military budgets at an insufficiently quick rate.

The president declared that the allies should make additional sacrifices for the sake of further consolidating NATO's military potential. It followed from his words that the United States would further press them to make a bigger contribution to strengthening NATO.

REAGAN PREELECTION TURNAROUND ON ARMS TALK HIT

LD140348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Excerpt] Observers emphasize that the conclusion of an agreement to reduce nuclear armaments to the point of abolishing them totally in all forms would be of the very greatest importance at the present stage. Nonetheless, the U.S. ruling circles, obsessed with crude forces have a different approach to this idea. And although now, on the eve of the presidential elections, Washington is reiterating in every mode that the United States is supposedly in pursuit of peace and dialogue, the Reagan administration's foreign policy continues to remain oriented toward breaking the military-political parity in the world at all costs. I now ask my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov, to express his opinion on this:

There's no doubt that the White House has been lavish with such statements of late, and they are becoming louder and more frequent as the presidential elections draw closer. Moreover, it is Reagan himself who is trying the hardest. He is now dramatically exclaiming that there is a better way than the continuous arms race. From his lips we hear that war is by no means inevitable, and the master of the White House promises to do everything possible to prevent it. The President of the United States is obtrusively endeavoring to represent himself as a champion of peace and a supporter of better relations with the Soviet Union. To listen to Reagan, you would think that it was not he but someone else who brought Soviet-American relations to their lowest point in history and are continuing to get worse. Yet it suffices to quote incontrovertible facts in order to completely demolish the pseudo-peaceloving rhetoric of the representatives of the present Washington administration.

When Reagan came to the White House, he openly proclaimed his hostility toward the previously achieved Soviet-American agreements, as well as to the renewal of talks with the Soviet Union on limiting the arms race. Since he has been at the helm of power, the President has derailed a number of agreements with our country that had been fully, or almost fully, worked out, agreements dealing with the limitation and reduction of armaments. All this has been done with the object of starting a new round in the arms race, an arms race dictated by the dangerous plans of the rulers of the United States to achieve nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union in order to press ahead with preparations for a nuclear war. It is to this goal that the notorious program for the rearming of America proclaimed by Reagan is totally and completely subordinated. And it is in no way fortuitous that that program gives absolute priority to those nuclear weapon systems intended for use in a first strike.

Practical measures in preparation for war have been accompanied by theoretical -- if they deserve the name -- projects in the same spirit. The strategy of prolonged nuclear war was declared in Directive 32 signed by Reagan. His defense minister, Weinberger, also put his signature to directives in the defense sphere for the period 1985-89 assigning the U.S. Armed Forces the task of prevailing in a nuclear war with the USSR. The preelection platform of Reagan's party says essentially the same thing, although in different words.

As for the talks with our country, is it not Washington that has been doing all it can over a long period to wriggle out of them, seeking any old pretexts to prevent them from taking place? When the Geneva talks did finally begin, it very soon became clear why the Reagan administration had agreed to them: Its representatives had instructions to obtain decisions that would have given the United States a military advantage over the Soviet Union.

It is very significant how the master of the White House conducted himself when trying to use the disarmament talks to justify the uncontrolled buildup of American nuclear might. At first he said that the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe would make it easier to get an agreement with the Soviet Union. And then, when Washington had blown up the Geneva talks, this same Reagan began to assert that the continued deployment of American Pershings and cruise missiles would force our country to come back to the conference table on America's terms. Reagan's position is as clear as can be; and the pose he is trying to adopt is all the more at odds with it. One is irresistably reminded of the words of the leader of the American Communists, Gus Hall, who, with every justification, described the chatter reaching our ears from the White House about the desire of the United States for dialogue as the lies of a nuclear hawk who is trying to don the mask of a peacemaker on the eve of the elections. The Soviet Union stands firm on the point that we do not need talks for the sake of talks; we need them in order to achieve agreements that would effectively avert the arms race. Serious and fruitful talks are only possible if there is strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security for both sides. There is no way of strengthening one's own security to the detriment of the security of others.

KHARKOV DECRIES REAGAN LETTER ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD131638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1206 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Washington administration is aiming to very rapidly implement the extensive U.S. "chemical rearmament" program developed by the Pentagon, on which $10 billion is to be spent. In a letter to congressional leaders on Wednesday, U.S. President Reagan insisted that the United States rapidly develop its chemical potential. He stated that he fully supports the production of new forms of chemical weapons. The U.S. President tried to represent this call for resuming and further augmenting U.S. chemical arsenals as some kind of "deterrent" to the Soviet Union.

The aim of this hypocritical assertion is evident: to create a propaganda screen for U.S. reluctance to reach agreement on banning and eliminating chemical weapons and the use of these weapons as a means of ensuring U.S. military superiority.

Even now the U.S. press has reported that the United States has over 150,000 tons of combat toxic substances and millions of units of chemical ammunition. Implementation of the Pentagon program will almost double chemical weapons reserves. Production of the new generation, which is even more barbaric, is being launched: binary weapons, the use of which would cause the destruction of huge masses of people, primarily civilians. It is planned to deploy these weapons mainly beyond U.S. boundaries, primarily in Western Europe and certain regions in Asia.

Having broken off the bilateral talks with the USSR on banning chemical weapons and eliminating their reserves, Washington is also blocking multilateral accord on this very important problem, in the context of the Geneva conference.

The Reagan administration is also taking a negative stance toward the Warsaw Treaty states' proposal on freeing Europe from chemical weapons. Meanwhile, implementation of this proposal would constitute a real step towards a radical solution of the entire problem.

When in February the USSR came out with a new important initiative proposing that the entire process of destroying chemical weapons be subjected to monitoring from start to end, Washington replied with a genuinely absurd proposal that had nothing in common with monitoring observance of the possible agreement, but aimed at infringing upon the interests of other states and granting private U.S. chemical concerns full freedom of action.

Thus, the Washington administration does not want to move towards a ban on chemical weapons, just as with the conclusion of other effective agreements in the arms limitation sphere. This letter from the U.S. President to congressional leaders is fresh evidence of this.

KORNILOV COMPARES USSR, U.S. ARMS TALK POSTURES

LD131334 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly is to open on September 18. Nowadays it is particularly necessary to concentrate the efforts of the states on consolidation of peace, on problems of prevention of nuclear catastrophe, and this makes for the significance of that international forum. A broad package of constructive, realistic initiatives of socialist countries is aimed at attaining that cardinal goal. The USSR's proposal that the relations between nuclear powers be governed by certain norms holds a special place among these initiatives.

How does the Soviet Union view this "code of conduct" that these powers should be governed by? Above all, prevention of a nuclear war should be viewed as the main goal of their foreign policy, situations fraught with a nuclear conflict should be prevented, propaganda of a nuclear war in its any form -- global or limited should be renounced. Then, nuclear powers, following the USSR's example, should undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, under no circumstances nuclear weapons should be used against non-nuclear countries which have no such weapons on their territory, proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form must be prevented. And, finally, the last but not least -- nuclear powers should consistently work, step by step, on the basis of the principle of equal security, for reduction of nuclear armaments up to their full liquidation in all manifestations. "The peace code" -- this is how the peaceful international public qualifies the complex of these norms and principles.

All people who cherish peace welcome the idea that the conduct of nuclear powers should be governed by certain norms of a mandatory character. This idea is approached from different positions by the U.S. ruling circles obsessed by use of rough force. Now on the threshold of presidential elections in Washington they make abundant statements on the striving of the United States for peace and dialogue, but in reality the foreign policy course of the "Reagan team" has the aim, as before, to break, cost what it may, the military-strategic parity that established in the world, to dictate its will to sovereign countries and peoples.

The United States which opposes adoption at the United Nations of decisions in support of disarmaments bears the entire responsibility for the failure of negotiations in Geneva on limitation of both medium-range and strategic nuclear armaments. It puts into production ever new weapons of destruction and death, including chemical. It continues the exceedingly dangerous line of militarization of outer space. Washington violated a number of very substantial agreements with the USSR (starting from "the basic principles of mutual relations" -- 1972), which had come into force, it torpedoed many important treaties, including the SALT-II treaty, which were signed with the Soviet Union. Should then one be suprised that the architects of that militaristic policy are unwilling to undertake any obligations which limit and the more so exclude the use of force in international relations?

It is the duty and the very important task of the United Nations to actively use its prestige, all its possibilities to remove the threat of nuclear self-destruction, to create an atmosphere of confidence between states, to raise an insurmountable obstacle to actions of those aggressive circles and forces which would like, operating the nuclear club, to decide the destinies of peoples. "The peace code", proposed by the Soviet Union, is bound to promote realization of the goal. The principles enshrined in that code constitute the mainstay of the Soviet foreign policy, and our country is ready at any time to come to agreement with other nuclear powers on joint recognition of norms of such a kind and making them mandatory.

U.S. PLANS 'SHARP INCREASE' IN ARMS BUILDUP

LD132016 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 13 TASS -- The United States plans to build at least a hundred MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and thousands of smaller Midgetman missiles, as well as a hundred B-1 strategic bombers, writes the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine. There will be a sharp increase in the number of nuclear warheads: by 6,000 by the year 1990.

Conventional arms are being build up just as rapidly. Starting with 1981, according to U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the American Armed Forces got 2929 tanks, 2200 armoured personnel carriers, 720 F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers, 400 naval aviation planes, not to mention new combat ships and submarines. The Marine Corps, which is intended for interventionist operations, got a thousand armoured landing ships.

As estimated by the magazine, the Reagan programme will cost American tax payers hundreds of billions of dollars. In fact specialists believe its cost might reach the astronomical figure of 2 trillion dollars.

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wonders how long the American tax payers are prepared to put up with the spending of new hundreds of billions of dollars of the money paid by them to the Treasury on the maintenance of such rates and scales of military preparations.

COMPARISON OF REAGAN REMARKS ON STOCKHOLM WORK

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 September in its Morning Edition on page 4 publishes a TASS report entitled "Self-Advertisement and Reality. The White House Is Hindering Progress at the Stockholm Talks." This has been compared to the Moscow TASS International Service Report published in the 13 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, revealing the following variations:

Second paragraph, the IZVESTIYA version omits line three from ... which are obviously... through line four...and its allies.

Same paragraph, line seven, the IZVESTIYA version reads: ...measures as the commitment by the conference participants possessing nuclear weapons not to be the first to use these weapons and the conclusion of a ... (supplying additional elements).

LATE REPORT: FURTHER ON LOMEYKO NEWS BRIEFING

LD141247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1158 GMT 14 Sep 84

["The Stance of the USSR on the Question of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep (TASS) -- The Soviet Union views the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons as one of the most important directions in the struggle for peace and international security, a spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department has stated. He organized a briefing today at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the forthcoming session of the Council of Directors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on 20 September and the subsequent start of work of the IAEA general conference on 24 September.

He cited the words of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who has called the task of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons one of the norms of relations between nuclear powers. Konstantin Chernenko has pointed out the urgent necessity "not to permit the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form; not to pass these weapons nor control over them to anyone at all; not to deploy them on the territory of countries that do not have them; and not to transfer the arms race to new spheres, including space."

The spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department recalled that the Soviet Union has invariably been coming out in favor of strengthening the present regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, whose basis is the nonproliferation treaty that came into force in 1970. It is from these same positions that the USSR will act in preparing and holding the conference in 1985 to examine the functioning of the treaty.

The Soviet Union, he stressed, is coming out in favor of all states that are not signatories joining the treaty as soon as possible. The USSR is coordinating its efforts to strengthen the nonproliferation regime with other signatories of the treaty, maintaining constant contacts, and arranging the mechanisms for regular consultations with socialist, nonaligned, and Western countries, including with the depositaries of the treaty, the United States and Great Britain.

An important direction of the efforts to ensure nonproliferation is the regulation of nuclear exports, he noted further. We are in favor of broadening the range of states that have signed the well-known London accord on the leading principles for nuclear export. We believe it is useful for the cause of nonproliferation that all countries that are nuclear suppliers sign this accord.

The Soviet Union, the spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department stressed, resolutely comes out in favor of strengthening the existing regime of nuclear nonproliferation and against any attempts to undermine or weaken it. It proceeds from the inseparable link between ensuring the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and common efforts directed toward strengthening peace and international security and reducing the threat of a nuclear world war, which would meet the interests of all countries, large and small, nuclear and nonnuclear, developed and developing.

Replying to journalists' questions, he noted that "exacerbation of the international situation weakens the regime of nuclear nonproliferation.

Such strategic partners of the United States as Israel, the RSA, and Pakistan, with the obvious connivance of Washington, do not conceal their intentions to possess their own nuclear weapons. Moreover, influential circles of certain states are carrying out definite work to create their own nuclear explosive devices."

Now, the spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department went on, specialists estimate that about 20 countries possess the capability to manufacture their own nuclear weapons. In these conditions, the USSR comes out in favor of those states being party to a nonproliferation treaty, as well as in favor of eliminating the reasons that lead to an increase in the number of nuclear powers. All this can only be implemented in conditions of an easing of the international climate and a liquidation of hotbeds of tension.

Replying to a question by a KUNA correspondent on the danger of nuclear weapons in the hands of Israel, he said: The possession by Israel of nuclear weapons might not only worsen the explosive situation in the Near East, but also intensify the threat to general peace. The Soviet Union comes out in favor of liquidating this explosive situation and of eliminating those factors that intensify it, and especially seeks an end to Tel Aviv's aggressive actions.

In connection with this, he noted the responsibility of the Western powers, and particularly the United States, for putting a stop to all attempts by Israel to gain access to the technology and production of nuclear weapons.

TV REPORTS 'SHIELD-84' 'CULMINATING EVENT'

LD132004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Exercises of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces continue on the territory of the CSSR. Our special correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy reports:

In today's report for the Vremya program, we shall be telling you about the culminating event of the "Shield-84" exercises. It is taking place here, high up in the mountains, where there is high wind, drizzle, and fog. Gun smoke hangs over everything. [Video shows the correspondent, microphone in hand, standing on high ground overlooking a large expanse of landscape. A file of tanks -- three are discernible -- can be glimpsed slowly moving left to right on screen in the middle distance behind him.]

The main forces of the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact joint Armed Forces have just joined battle. A so-called tank thrust [tankovyy taran] is underway. As you can see, tanks are going onto the offensive, traveling across difficult, rugged terrain. They are going up into the hills, attacking the positions of the imaginery enemy. [Video shows a missile launcher and a tank on a distant hilltop, immediately followed by another armored vehicle, evidently a troop-carrier, approaching the crest of the hill. The camera zooms back to reveal 8 to 10 armored vehicles assaulting the hill in all. A blurred pair of helicopters sweeps over the landscape, and the camera pans across the valley to pick out another pair further away. Three tanks are shown advancing up a hillside. High up in the hills in the background, a billow of smoke is seen. Two blurred helicopters fly over a hillside.]

Bombers have just passed overhead. Fighters have been engaged in air combat. Helicopter gunships have been in action.

Unfortunately, in modern combat you do not see the faces of the soldiers; they are concealed behind armor, protected by armor, in the cabins of the fighting vehicles, but we know that a great many of those now joining the offensive -- the tank crews, the mobile infantry, and airmen -- are sons and grandsons of those who, 40 years ago, liberated this soil, the soil of a fraternal country. [Video shows two tanks, followed by another pair of armored vehicles, moving across open land while firing. Another tank moves into the picture. The camera zooms in on the original pair -- now identifiable as T-72's -- and two others can be seen driving abreast of the first two, one passing close to the camera. The tanks are followed by a line of five moving BMP-2 mechanized infantry combat vehicles. The nearest one passes in close-up, guns firing from the rear gun ports. There is a shot of a crewman inside a vehicle looking through sights. Explosions on distant hillsides are shown, followed by a shot of several tanks in the middle distance, moving as they fire.]

PAPER REJECTS WEST'S CEMA CRISIS ALLEGATIONS

PM101125 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Musayelyan article: "Hiding the Truth Behind a Sieve: The Western Falsifiers' Conjectures and the Real Facts of the Socialist Community's Development"]

[Text] A "record" was recently set in the United States and entered in the Gusiness book of curiosities. A pyramid was erected consisting of 64 empty cardboard boxes. In connection with this "achievement" the American newspaper DAILY WORLD ironically observes: Some of our statesmen or journalists from THE NEW YORK TIMES, WASHINGTON POST, and Voice of America should have joined in the competition...They could build pyramids of inventions which the Gusiness champions could not even dream of...

Examples? There are more than enough. Take, for instance, the campaign of fabrications and slander against the USSR and the other socialist countries which the United States and its closest NATO allies continue to vigorously whip up.

The economic summit conference of CEMA countries held in Moscow was a major international event. The world public assessed its results as convincing evidence of the strengthening of the fraternal states' unity and collaboration, of the successful resolution of major tasks in increasing the people's well-being, and as confirmation of the socialist community's determination to act in the interests of ensuring peace and improving international political and economic relations.

Many people in the West in general took a serious approach to the analysis of the conference's results, realizing their tremendous significance. However, it would be naive to expect an objective approach and unprejudiced assessments from the opponents of socialism and the anti-Sovietists. Seeking to pass off their desires as reality, they are trying to minimize the significance of this remarkable conference and misrepresent the nature of socialist economic integration and the character and objectives of cooperation among the fraternal states within the CEMA framework.

The American magazine NEWSWEEK, for instance, in its article "Comecon's conflicts" (Comecon is what CEMA is called in the West -- G.M.) tries to conceal socialism's achievements and attribute to it the flaws and ailments that are organically inherent in capitalism. Assessing the socialist countries' economic situation, the three authors -- P. Smith, J. Barnathan, and D. Stanglin -- expatiate on how the USSR and other CEMA members are experiencing a "crisis," "economic stagnation," "recession," and "serious problems." The main idea can be clearly seen running through all these conjectures, the idea the slanderers are trying to foist onto Western public opinion. Its essence is simple: the supposed "unsuitability of the planned economy," the "superiority of the market economy," and the "need" for the socialist countries to "seek some kind of "alternative," "new approach," "middle way," and so forth.

It is as easy to understand these fabrications as it is to refute them. They disintegrate on the first encounter with the real facts of life. The facts of life are that the socialist community countries' economies are continuing to develop confidently along the path of intensification and the improvement of the main economic indicators. In the 35-year period of CEMA's activity, its members have achieved great successes in socioeconomic development. In the fifties, they were lagging considerably behind the United States and Western Europe in terms of the scale of production of the main types of output. The picture is different now. The CEMA states are ahead of the Common Market countries by 40 percent in electricity generation, 50 percent in cement production, 60 percent in steel smelting, and 130 percent in the production of mineral fertilizers. Having created a modern industrial base, the CEMA members extensively participate in the international division of labor and in economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

As for the specific "opinion" that the Soviet economy is experiencing a "recession," let us cite the opinion of a clearly unbiased arbiter, (Khiaso Kanamori) director of Japan's scientific research institute of the economy. "In order to assess any country's economic achievements," he writes in the country's major newspaper NIHON KEIZI SHIMBUN, "it is necessary to compare the present with the past. Thus in terms of the development of its national economy in the last 10 years, the Soviet Union ranks first in the world, having overtaken even Japan. Some people claim that the USSR and the countries of the capitalist West use different methods of calculating national income, and that Soviet statistics cannot be trusted at all. Well, let us talk about real experiences. In the last 20 years, I have been visiting the USSR regularly every 2-3 years, and I can see how the people are better and better dressed, how the number of cars is growing, how housing conditions are improving, and how people look to the future with increasing confidence.

My recent trip was no exception: I saw for myself, once again, that the Soviet economy is steadily growing."

One of CEMA's main achievements, which the world progressive press has written about repeatedly, is that the organization has become a large, harmonious, equal family of socialist states. When CEMA was first created, its members were set the task of exchanging economic experience, giving each other technical assistance, helping each other with raw materials, food, machines, and equipment. In our time, the strengthening of the fraternal countries' economies could hardly be imagined without their close collaboration. This is defined by the pithy term "integration." The furthering of the progressive development of integration characterizes all CEMA's activity today. In the last 35 years, the council has played a considerable role in ensuring that the member states have augmented their economic potential many times over and taken a prominent place among the industrially developed countries.

All this, you would think, is extremely clear and not open to doubt. But not for France's LE FIGARO. In a number of issues, the newspaper has published commentaries full of unsubstantiated assertions about the supposed "disintegration" of CEMA. For instance, Bernard Margueritte writes that "from the rational viewpoint, the socialist countries cannot put their 'integration' into practice." Its progress, according to the French journalist, is highly insignificant. In practice there is, supposedly, a "bilateral integration" between the USSR and its partners. Multilateral integration is absent, because that requires "decentralization," which the Soviet Union is not disposed to accept. Integration is impossible, LE FIGARO's correspondent goes on, also because of the lack of appropriate mechanisms and price uniformity, which forces the CEMA countries to exchange goods for goods.

What can one say about these exerciese on the part of a disinformation worker who entirely disregards the facts?

The main mechanism whereby integration processes advance is the coordination of the community countries' 5-year plans for socioeconomic development. Their coordination now covers the whole cycle of expanded socialist reproduction within the CEMA framework: scientific research and development, investments, production, and sales of finished products in individual countries and on the international socialist market at uniform prices based on the convertible ruble as an accounting unit.

In order to achieve the community's long-term objectives, which are coordinated with the long-term objectives of each member country, some years ago CEMA approved long-term (through 1990) targeted cooperation programs. To implement these, 203 multilateral agreements were signed. Specialization and production-sharing are developing most intensively in sectors associated with scientific and technical progress -- electronics (especially microelectronics), computer technology, equipment for nuclear power stations, robot engineering, and means of automation. Bilateral long-term programs for specialization and production-sharing have also been drawn up. The two types harmoniously complement each other and are used in coordinating plans.

It is hard to believe that Margueritte is completely ignorant of what lies behind the concept of "decentralization." But then why does he deny the existence of multilateral integration in CEMA, which supposedly requires "decentralization"? Obviously, writes Bulgarian journalist Svetoslav Rusev, because "the FIGARO journalist is behaving like Alexandre Dumas Pere, who, when working on his historical novels, buried historical facts deep in a drawer so that they could not hamper his writer's imagination. But Margueritte is no novelist, and he is not using his own imagination; he is proceeding on the basis of readymade premises provided by the strategists who direct the ideological offensive against the USSR and real socialism.

Their aim is abundantly obvious: To detach the other CEMA countries from the USSR (that is what they call 'decentralization'), making them booty for the Western monopolies."

The political essence and thrust of the fabrications to the effect that "serious problems" and "contradictions" exist between the USSR and the other CEMA countries, arising from the supposed "inequality" of relations between them and from the "dominance" and "subordination" within CEMA, are obvious, as are their roots. First and foremost they reflect the way of thinking of the bourgeois authors themselves, who find it hard to imagine the possibility of the existence of relations between partners not based on the concepts of the "center" and the "periphery," of "diktat" and "subordination," because such relations are simply unthinkable in the capitalist economic system. Using the principle of "shifting the blame onto the innocent," the falsifiers expatiate on some kind of "authoritarian integration," "coercive leadership of the integration process," and so forth. Similar conjectures -- and this is highly revealing -- appeared simultaneously, as if at a wave of the conductor's baton, in "studies" by West German "experts" (R. Repke) and (G. Kloke), Frenchmen (M. Galperin) and (Zh. Sokolof), Britain's (A. Bolto) and Austria's (V. Vilchinskiy), American (G. Grossan), and others. A touching "coincidence"!

The ideologists of anticommunism have created many myths which they constantly juggle with in their subversive activity against the USSR and the other socialist countries. And in this connection, it is useful to recall Karl Marx's remarkable words written back in 1871. "It has hitherto been thought," he wrote, "that the creation of the Christian myths was possible in the Roman Empire only because printing had not been invented. On the contrary. The daily press and the telegraph, which carries its revelations across the entire globe instantaneously, fabricate more myths (and the bourgeois assess, believe them and spread them) in a day than could formerly be manufactured in a century." There is no need to say that in present-day conditions, when the mass media have gained unprecedented scope, the bourgeoise fabricates immeasurably more myths about socialism and spreads them throughout the world far more quickly and in far greater volumes than it could do 100 years ago.

But as the proverb has it, "You can't hide the sun with a sieve," and however hard the Western mythmakers try, they cannot hide the truth. Unlike the United States, which imposes its hegemony on the EEC and its other economic partners and rivals, the USSR does all it can to promote the progress of the socialist community and each of its members. This fact cannot and will not be stifled by any fabrications or efforts by hired "researchers" or "experts." The consistent implementation of the decisions taken by the Moscow conference will give major new impetus to the further progressive development of the CEMA countries' economies and to mutual cooperation and the growth of the prestige and magnetic power of socialism.

IZVESTIYA: RAW MATERIAL COSTS MOUNT IN CEMA

PM111552 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article by G. Voskanyan and I. Motorin entitled "The Key to Subterranean Treasures" published under the rubric "CEMA: Cooperation Prospects." The article discusses the socialist way of tackling the "fuel and raw material problem on the basis of the CEMA economic summit's decisions on raw material and energy supplies. Having mentioned the mounting cost of fuel and raw material extraction and transportation as operations shift into inaccessible parts of the northern and eastern USSR, the article says: "It is now perfectly clear that the days of cheap raw material and fuel are gone for all countries, including the socialist community countries. This applies to exporters of primary resources as well as importers."

NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE-84' EXERCISES REPORTED

LD140727 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 14 TASS -- Bundeswehr's exercises, code-named "Flincher Eagle," the biggest ever in the whole period after the Second World War, began on September 13 in southern areas of the FRG. The Second Corps of the Bundeswehr and also units of American and Canadian troops deployed on West German territory, are involved in the exercises. About 55,000 servicemen and up to 16,000 tanks, missile units, armoured carries, lorries, 200 helicopters were drawn to the Regensburg-Passau-Landshut-Ingolstadt area for the exercises.

"Cold Fire" exercises began simultaneously in the air space of the FRG and other European NATO member-countries, involving more than a thousand warplanes of the FRG, USA, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Netherlands.

The exercises of ground troops "Flicher Eagle" and NATO air force exercises "Cold Fire" are held within the framework of large-scale "Autumn Forge-84" exercises which are under way in Europe from Norway to east Turkey.

NATO GENERAL'S INTERVIEW IN ITALIAN PAPER VIEWED

LD131913 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Rome September 13 TASS -- In an interview with the Italian newspaper TEMPO the commander-in-chief of the allied NATO forces in Europe, U.S. General Bernard Rogers has again come out in favour of the intensive buildup in Europe of both conventional and nuclear armaments, referring, as usual, to the mythical "threat" allegedly coming from the Warsaw Treaty member states.

He insisted that the North Atlantic bloc should continue to deploy "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe to bring their total number to the planned level of 572 units.

Rogers did not conceal that he would support the use of nuclear weapons in Europe even in case of a conflict with the use of conventional armaments.

MEETING OF NATO'S NUCLEAR CONSULTATIVE GROUP NOTED

LD132002 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Brussels September 13 TASS -- A regular meeting of NATO Special Consultative Group for Nuclear Armaments in Europe, the sixth one this year, was held here in the atmosphere of secrecy. The activity of that NATO body has been markedly intensified after the commencement of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of a number of West European countries, which causes the growing concern of the population that does not wish to be turned into nuclear hostages of the USA.

Upon the conclusion of the meeting, the chairman of the group, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Europe and Canada James Dobbings, made a statement from which it follows that Washington was advancing again the false theses about "the buildup of the Soviet missile potential targeted on Western Europe". This was done despite real facts and for the purpose of further conditioning of Washington's partners in the bloc. The United States was basing its "conclusions" on obviously rigged facts, refused to tell West European countries what number of medium-range nuclear missiles have already been deployed on the West European territory.

IMAGINARY DIALOGUE ON WAR PROPAGANDA CONDUCTED

LD132022 Moscow International Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we present a feature for which we have carefully read our mail over the last few weeks in order to pick out the issues and problems that you want to raise with us. Most of the letters, and this is no great surprise, deal with the problems of war and peace and reflect concern for the future. It is worth noting that none of the correspondents wrote: I am in favor of war. We can say without hesitation that they were all in favor of peace. But when it comes to the origins of the threat of war, and the means of countering it, no two letters are the same.

Some pacifist listeners put responsibility for the arms race as much on the United States as on the Soviet Union, and in order to back up their theory they quote a number of arguments, many of which can be explained by a lack of knowledge of history, socialist realities and the Soviet peace initiatives, and others by the influence of bourgeois media. To be frank, some of you preach solutions to the problems of war and peace which are, to say the least, utopian, by asking the socialist countries to be first to renounce all types of weapons, to abolish their armed forces, and thus to give the West an example that will then have no hesitation in following them. At the same time, certain pacifists accuse the Soviet Union of disguised war propaganda -- war memorials, literary works dealing with World War II, military training in schools, and so on.

We have picked out all these questions and asked journalist Vitaliy Tretyakov to conduct an imaginary dialogue with our pacifist listeners. The pacifist listeners are asking the questions:

[Question] If the Soviet Union does not want war, why are its Armed Forces so massive?

[Tretyakov] Let me ask you a counterquestion: If you knew that a gang of armed criminals was operating in your district, what would you do about it? Would you lock your doors at night, or would you leave them open? Would you buy weapons to defend, if need by, your wife's, your children's, and your own life or would you just settle down for the evening in front of your TV? Just take a look at the United States' and NATO's increasingly huge arms programs! Listen to the statements by NATO politicians and generals! Just glance at a map that shows the military bases surrounding the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This analogy does not seem far-fetched to us.

[Question] But many Western politicians state that they want peace. Why don't you believe them?

[Tretyakov] Tell one lie, it is said, and you lose your credibility for good. Has not the United States repudiated its President's signature on the Salt-II Treaty? Has it joined the USSR in making a commitment to renounce first use of nuclear weapons? Has it accepted the Warsaw Pact countries; proposal to conclude a nonaggression treaty? These are only a few examples; we could go on ad infinitum.

[Question] Yes, but there are the peoples of the Western countries who will not allow the politicians and generals to start a war.

[Tretyakov] It can hardly be said that the German people shared Hitler's intentions, nevertheless World War II broke out. Most of the West European countries did not want the American Pershing-II and cruise missiles deployed on their territory, yet, still they have been deployed.

[Question] But the Soviet Union is not sitting back with its arms folded either. For example, you have military training in schools, something that does not exist in the West.

[Tretyakov] It would be a good thing if you sat in on those lessons. Then you would understand that this only concerns defense of the homeland, and not aggression against other countries. We say to the adolescents: If the enemy attacks, it is your duty to know how to defend yourselves, to defend your homeland.

[Question] Why do you have so many films, plays, and books with war themes? These surely instill a militarist mentality in people, especially in young people?

[Tretyakov] Perhaps you judge these films and books from reports by Western critics not very objective critics. Have you ever read a single Soviet book on the war? No? Well let me assure you that in not a single book or film will you find hatred for the Germans as a people, nor a call to destroy Germany, not yesterday, nor today, nor a call to occupy anyone else's territory. These terms do not exist in our vocabulary; these are not the ideas of our conscience.

What you will find above all in such books is the pain of the losses, especially among the civilian population, and pride in the courage of Soviet soldiers. These are honest attempts to understand and show that war is unthinkable, that it is against nature.

Let it be said in passing that in the West many books are also published about war, including the memoirs of war criminals, Hitler's, Goebbels' and other works that come out in large print runs.

UN CONDEMNS U.S. AID FOR RSA NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD131107 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The dangerous ambitions of the apartheid regime, aimed at establishing its own nuclear potential, are being put into life owing to the assistance of certain Western states, above all the United States. They render to the Republic of South Africa direct assistance in extraction and enrichment of uranium, supply special equipment, transfer technology, train cadres, it is said in the report "Nuclear Potential of the Republic of South Africa" by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The report was published in time for the opening of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The question of the build-up of Pretoria's military machine, and its attempts to get hold of nuclear weapons, was put on the preliminary agenda of the coming session.

It is emphasized in the document that the Republic of South Africa now has nuclear reactor "Safari-2" in Pelindaba, which was built by the American company "Allis Chalmers", the plant for the production of enriched uranium in Valindaba and the atomic electric power station in Koeberg. In the past few years within the framework of the American Administration's course of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria, the U.S. Department of Commerce issued a number of licences for export to the Republic of South Africa of electronic computers that can be used for modelling a nuclear explosion and also materials, necessary for creation of a nuclear bomb.

The United Nations, it is said in the report, makes an insistent call once again for an end to any military and nuclear cooperation with the government which conducts the policy of racial oppression.

SCIENTIST ON EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

LD132032 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- "The militarisation of outer space poses a tremendous danger not only to those who presently live on earth but also to their offspring", a TASS correspondent was told by the prominent Soviet genetist, academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Sergey Gershenzon. He is attending in Moscow the 14th annual conference of the European Society on Environmental Mutagens which discusses questions of the undesirable effect of various means, including ionising radiation, on heredity.

The militarisation of outer space, the Soviet scientist said, is not an "anti-missile umbrella", as the ruling circles of the United States are trying to present their plans of intruding into outer space, but a further attempt to expand the sphere of deployment of thermonuclear weapons. Not only I but also my foreign colleagues realise that any [illegible] form of expanding the sphere of deployment of thermonuclear arms is a new and most serious threat to mankind, he explained. This is evidenced by observations conducted by scientists for many years over the impact of ionising radiation on the cells of animals and man.

Scientists know the grim statistics confirming the increased number of handicapped children among those born years after the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Scientists are convinced that in the event of the use of nuclear arms in outer space there will be radioactive fallout on a huge area. It will thoroughly pollute the environment for many years to come and dozens of generations will suffer, even in the event of a local use of nuclear arms. It is clear that the brain of newborns, its nervous system will be the first to suffer, Gershenzon added.

"I hold that the prevention of the militarisation of outer space and the full renunciation of attack cosmic means is the most urgent question of our time affecting the interests of the whole of mankind and requiring undelayed solution", the Soviet scientist stressed.

MEDITERRANEAN NONALIGNED MEETING HELD IN MALTA

LD132218 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Rome September 13 TASS -- According to reports from Valletta (Malta), the participants in a meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries and of the Palestine Liberation Organisation there have adopted a final document which is entitled a "Valletta Declaration on Peace in the Mediterranean".

The participants in the meeting pointed out the great importance of efforts aimed at making the Mediterranean an area of peace, security and cooperation." It was pointed out at the meeting that the presence of the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean "is a factor which destabilizes peace in the region". The declaration denounces, in particular, the U.S. aggressive policy with regard to Libya and expresses "deep concern over numerous provocations by the United States which violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya. That poses a threat to international security and peace."

The document condemns the "strategic alliance" between the USA and Israel, the alliance which "encourages Tel Aviv to pursue the policy of racism and aggression". Israel's "policy of aggression, expansion and occupation", the declaration says, constitutes the chief threat to peace and security in the Middle East and in the whole world. It is stressed in the declaration that it is impossible to establish a just and lasting peace in the region without ensuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine under the PLO leadership.

The ministers condemned "all actions in any form whatsoever which are directed against the unity of the Republic of Cyprus" and demanded the "withdrawal of all foreign armed forces" from the country.

The participants in the meeting urged European countries "to strictly observe the principle of non-use of force or of a threat of force and not to use armed forces, armaments, bases and military facilities against nonaligned Mediterranean countries". They stated "their full support for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East as a concrete measure aimed at easing tension and at strengthening security in the Mediterranean" and called for "making necessary efforts and taking concrete steps with a view to preparing conditions for that".

The meeting in Malta was attended by the ministers of foreign affairs or other representatives of Malta, Libya, Syria, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Algeria, as well as the PLO.

SOCIALIST PRESS AGENCY OFFICIALS MEET IN MONGOLIA

LD131933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] A routine conference of heads of news agencies and press agencies of the socialist states and a number of developing countries with a socialist orientation has been held in Ulaanbaatar. At the conference, special attention was devoted to elucidating the foreign policy initiatives set forth in the statements by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and leaders of other socialist countries and exposing the United States' adventuristic, militaristic foreign policy course.

ICAO PRESIDENT KOTAITE ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD141003 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- The President of the Board of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Assad Kotaite arrived here today at the invitation of the USSR Commission for the ICAO affairs.

BUDAPEST CITES LOMEYKO ON REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING

LD141056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] We begin our foreign news with a Moscow dispatch by Jozsef Havel. At this morning's news conference at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Reagan-Gromyko meeting was officially announced:

[Havel] The news of the Gromyko-Reagan meeting was also announced in Moscow. Vladimir Lomeyko, first deputy of the Soviet Foreign Ministry press office, announced that President Reagan has invited to Washington Foreign Minister Gromyko, who will arrive for the UN General Assembly session in the United States. With regard to the topics of discussion between the two statesmen, the foreign affairs spokesman pointed out that they will be decided by the two sides. Western reporters allege that this meeting would promote Reagan's election campaign. Lomeyko was not willing to accept this as a fact, and stressed that this is a notion, if you like, speculation, which he does not wish to comment on.

With regard to Gromyko's UN Speech, without going into detail, the foreign affairs spokesman said that the leader of the Soviet delegation will expound the Soviet stand on, among other things, the deterrence of nuclear war, the limitation of nuclear armaments, as well as aspects of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Lomeyko emphasized that one of the main directions of the struggle for peace and security is the prevention of the spread of nuclear wespons. He described it as important that those states that possess nuclear weapons should set a curb on nuclear exports. The Soviet Union, he underlined, advocates that as many countries as possible join the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, first and foremost those close to developing the nuclear weapon. The spokesman described as especially dangerous Israel's drive to acquire nuclear weapons with American help, since this further aggravates the already explosive Middle East situation.

In response to the question of when could East-West relations improve, Lomeyko replied: When the sides have the necessary political will be recognize the new realities and to approach them in a new way. This excludes the striving for superiority, and at the same time, demands mutual respect for interests, equality, and equal security. This applies also to the disarmament discussions that McFarlane, U.S. advisor for national security, recently implied would be renewed within the shortest possible time.

COMMITTEE CONDEMNS U.S. ATTEMPT TO WEAKEN UN

LD131103 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] New York, September 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The celebration of the jubilee of the United Nations Organization will make a contribution to removing the threat of a nuclear war, to curbing the arms race, improving the international climate, developing broad cooperation between states. This is emphasized in a resolution which was adopted at the meeting of the preparatory committee for celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization. The document will be submitted for approval of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, due to open on September 18.

The United Nations, it was noted in the course of the discussion of the draft resolution, brought the peoples together in their striving to create material, political and legal guarantees of security of the states.

The quest for a peace settlement of existing conflicts has been and remains the very important task of the United Nations. The arms race and the policy from the position of strength, conducted by Washington, imperil the very existence of mankind. Such a policy is incompatible with the aims and principles enshrined in the U.N. Charter.

The U.S. intentions to diminish the significance of the United Nations, which found expression in the speech of American representative Allan Keyes, were turned down by the members of the preparatory committee. The draft resolution denounces "the attempts to weaken the role of the United Nations Organization in international relations".

REAGAN'S REMARKS TO POLISH AMERICANS DENOUNCED

LD132058 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "At an Acute Angle"]

[Text] For the second time in recent months, President Reagan met Americans of Polish origin. He spoke to them in the course of the American election campaign, pompously and demagogically. All this would not be worth any attention if the White House host would not interfere in the internal affairs of Poland. Again, Reagan is urging those who, thanks to the magnanimity of the people's state, were able to return to their families after the amnesty, towards new confrontation against the socialist system. He openly dreams about repetition and continuation of 1981, when the counterrevolutionaries instigated by the West almost led Poland to national catastrophe, and at the same time, undermined the foundations of the European peace. What does Reagan care about the foundations of European peace when he is striving to undermine them, wanting to make European nations nuclear hostages of the United States.

As the West German bulletin PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST rightly put it, while ordering the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles, the U.S. President clearly showed that he does not recognize the principles of the post-war order in Europe. In his speeches to Americans of Polish origin, Reagan confirmed that the passive approval of the present situation in Europe, namely the situation formulated in the resolutions of the Yalta Conference of 1945 and in the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, is not an alternative acceptable to Washington.

And yet the West German revanchists keep saying the same: today the opposition, tomorrow direct revisionist incorporation of the socialist GDR and annexation of the western territories of Poland. Such is the logic of revanchism.

It is characteristic that the present American Administration, which produced so many statements concerning Poland, does not even mention the inviolability of Polish frontiers and has never condemned revanchist plans. Such is the anti-Polish logic of the United States and NATO, because for those who attempt to shake peace in Europe, a strong and stable Poland is an obstacle. This fact was recently recalled by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. The Soviet-Polish alliance and brotherhood-in-arms within the Warsaw Pact is the safeguard of the strength and authority of the Polish state in the arena of international politics. Such a befriended, strong, and stable Poland was the neighbor the Soviet Union wanted to have in the most difficult years of WW II. That was what the Soviet soldier-liberators were fighting for on Polish soil and what Soviet diplomacy was striving for at Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam. Our nations made too many sacrifices in their fight against fascism to allow anyone to drive a wedge between us yet again.

PRAVDIN: REAGAN PLEASED WITH CIA ACTIVITIES

LD140334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] According to an AP report, U.S. President Reagan has stated that he is very pleased with the current work of the CIA, the U.S. espionage department, and thinks that the CIA's budget should be increased. At the microphone is our commentator, Sergey Pravdin:

After Reagan's arrival in the White House, it was no accident that in the United States, the CIA came to be called the President's favorite child. Furthermore, the head of the Washington administration is arguing not only for an increase in allocations for the notorious secret operations carried out by the CIA, but also for an increase in the establishment at this organization -- which is steeped in ill fame -- of the U.S. knights of the cloak and dagger. He is the best of friends with them as they say.

Recently, for example, with great ceremony Reagan initiated the construction of several new blocks at the CIA's Langley headquarters. The main reason for this close friendship between the President and the spies, saboteurs, and terrorists of every hue and rank lies in the fact that the present Washington administration has long since elevated state terrorism to the level of state policy. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently reported that under the current President, the volume of notorious CIA secret operations has increased more than five-fold.

The nature of such operations is understood: The liquidation of political figures not to America's liking in other countries; the overthrow of whole governments; espionage, sabotage, and attempts to undermine national-liberations movements and engender schisms in the ranks of the strugglers for peace. For this reason, it is no accident that the CIA is often called the President's secret armed hand in the United States.

It is true that far from everything in all areas goes right for the CIA. The working people of the socialist countries and many independent developing states, by constantly increasing their vigilance, mete out a fitting rebuff to saboteurs and provocateurs of every hue fed on American dollars. And the peoples of certain countries, such as Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Angola, having won their independence with weapons in hand, are holding on to their weapons even now, fighting off the armed attacks of bandits trained by the CIA.

We may also recall the fascist coup in Chile, or the U.S. aggression against little Grenada. Many examples of such CIA actions may be cited. One further detail: Reagan looks with such favor upon the CIA that he has placed in the chair of chief of that organization his own personal friend, William Casey; the same person who was one of the leaders of Reagan's election campaign in 1980 and who was directly involved in the case of the theft by the so-called President's team of Democratic Party election documents; the same millionaire Casey who, as it subsequently emerged, was also involved in unseemly financial machinations.

According to AP reports, Reagan has already informed the head of the CIA that if he succeeds in holding on to the post of President, Casey will continue to manage the work of the CIA, with which the President is now so pleased.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS DPRK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

PM121003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Today Is the 36th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the DPRK": "Under the Sun of Freedom"]

[Text] Korea has long been known as the "land of the morning calm." But for many decades it was a country of grief and tears -- the Japanese colonizers lorded over Korean territory. The Korean people were brought liberation by the Soviet Army, which defeated the crack Japanese troops in August 1945. And on 9 September 1948, representatives of the entire Korean people, gathered for the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly, proclaimed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The working people's dream came true -- a state of social justice, a state whose master was the people.

The political program of the DPRK Government was announced at that same session of the Supreme People's Assembly. It declared one of the most important tasks to be the building of a democratic independent state that would ensure the prosperity of the motherland. The builders of the new Korea spared no efforts to achieve this aim. In 36 years, a historically short period, the once backward country was transformed into a developed industrial-agrarian state. The country, which before liberation imported even needles, today produces many types of industrial output for export. Now, the DPRK's industry produces as much output in a week as it did in a year before liberation. The grain harvests have almost quintupled during the years of people's power. The successes in education are also tremendous. Over 1 million highly qualified specialists work in the country.

The successes of People's Korea in socialist building are even more significant if we consider that they have been achieved in conditions of the continuing artificial division of the country through the fault of U.S. imperialism. The south of the Korean peninsula has been turned into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead and there is a 40,000-strong U.S. occupying force there. Washington and its Seoul puppets do not abandon their threats against the DPRK. The DPRK consistently advocates resolving the basic national problem of the Korean people, it advocates the reunification of Korea by peaceful means, on a democratic basis, after the withdrawal of U.S. troops. The DPRK's constructive initiatives in this behalf find wide support in the Soviet Union, in the other socialist countries, and among the progressive world public.

People's Korea is linked by close bonds of friendship to our country. "We were with the fraternal Korean people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism's aggression and have helped overcome the destructive consequences of that aggression," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed. "Our countries have been and are building a socialist society in close cooperation." Today, the Kim (Chak) Metallurgical Combine, aluminum and bearing plants, and the Pukchong Thermal Power Station are being created with the Soviet Union's assistance.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples received new impetus during the meeting and talks between Soviet and Korean leaders during the recent visit to the USSR of a DPRK party-state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and President of the DPRK.

On the DPRK's holiday, servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces wish the fraternal Korean people new successes in the work to fulfill the decisions of the Sixth Workers Party of Korea Congress and in the struggle for the country's peaceful unification.

Talyzin Attends Anniversary Reception

PM101348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 7 September to mark the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK. Present at the reception were B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders, and representatives of party, soviet, and republic organizations.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SENIOR CPSU DELEGATION

PM121002 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, received the group of senior CPSU officials, headed by G.G. Bartoshevich, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, who are visiting the DPRK. A talk took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CPSU'S ZIMYANIN RECEIVES DPRK NEWSPAPER ENVOYS

PM121000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "PRAVDA's Guests"]

[Text] A delegation of the newspaper NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, headed by Deputy Chief Editor Kim (Chan-sik) visited the Soviet Union 22 August through 6 September at the invitation of PRAVDA's Editorial Board. During their stay in the USSR, the Korean guests visited Leningrad, Kharkov, Minsk, and Brest in addition to Moscow. They met with party workers and foremost production workers and familiarized themselves with the life and labor affairs of the collectives of Kharkov's S.M. Kirov Turbine Plant, the Minsk Tractor Plant, and other enterprises. The guests were greatly interested in visits to important places associated with the life and activity of V.I. Lenin. M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the guests from the DPRK and had friendly talks with them.

IZVESTIYA HITS CHON TU-HWAN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

PM121048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov "International Commentary": "A Dangerous 'Triangle' Is Being Strengthened"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan was planned as an "epoch-making" event in the mutual relations between Tokyo and Seoul. Today, when the official part of the trip's program to the Japanese islands is over, it is not difficult to see why heightened significance was attached to this visit beforehand.

Official Tokyo, which accorded a "warm and cordial" welcome to the dictator, virtually openly declared its hostile attitude toward the Korean people stiving for the reunification of the country and seeking to shake off the intrigues of international reaction aimed at maintaining one of our planet's "hottest" spots on the Korean peninsula. Giving praise and homage to the puppet dictator who has no right to represent the Korean people does not do credit to the Japanese Government, the newspaper AKAHATA writes.

The mass protest demonstrations against Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, which did not abate during his entire stay, rang out as an angry denunciation of Tokyo's course. encouraged by the White House, aimed at strengthening and expanding the overtly militaristic ties with the Seoul regime.

It is no secret, a Tokyo rally resolution says, that the South Korean "President's trip pursued the aim of strengthening the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle in accordance with the Reagan administration's insistent demands. These actions, the document stresses, can only lead to a further exacerbation of tension in the Asian and Pacific region, which is already running high in connection with the open transformation of South Korea into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead in the Far East, a bridgehead that threatens the entire Asian Continent. One of the aims of the farce staged in Tokyo in connection with the "visit" was to bolster Chon Tu-hwan's positions, which are being weakened with every passing month and every passing day by the struggle of South Korea's population against the hated dictator, who behaves like an executioner. To this end, the visitor from Seoul was even presented with an "apology" for the "sad past" -- for the deeds of Japanese imperialism in Korea during the decades of Japan's colonial rule. This hypocritical gesture can hardly be taken at its face value: "Regretting" the past, Tokyo is trying, with the Seoul regime's assistance, to conceal the nature of both the strengthening of military political ties with Seoul, which is dangerous for the cause of peace in Asia, and the growing aggressiveness of the bloc comprising the United States, Japan, and South Korea that Washington is trying to knock together.

The ruse is futile. This conclusion is confirmed more than anything by the widespread condemnation of Chon Tu-hwan's trip by the progressive public in Japan and in other Far East countries, who oppose the fueling of tension in the Asian and Pacific region.

TASS REPORTS ON USSR-JAPAN TRADE UNION SEMINAR

LD132225 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- "Whose house is of glass must not throw stones at another's. The meaning of this wise old saying must be brought home to everyone in the present nuclear age," said Mikhail Pashkov, the chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR Union of Workers in Culture. He opened here the Soviet-Japanese seminar "The influence of the mass media and their trade union centres on the consolidation of peace, on the improvement of mutual understanding among peoples." "Our neighboring countries, because of their geographic position, political and economic weight, play an important role in international relations," Pashkov went on. "And we are far from indifferent which road will our peoples, Asia, the whole world take -- the road of coexistence and cooperation or the road to nuclear apocalypse. We wield a weapon that is stronger than an atomic bomb -- the world, and we must use it in the interests of goodneighbourliness, peace, detente," said the leader of the Soviet trade union centre. He pointed with satisfaction to a detailed and objective coverage by the press of both countries of the anti-war campaign devoted to the day of the trade union action for peace, September 1.

"The Japanese public is concerned over a real threat of nuclear war that has been caused by the imperialist circles," said Masayuki Igawa, a representative of the Japan Federation of the Press Workers' Union. "The working people of our country who remember the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki declared vigorously against the plans of Japan's militarisation, against the deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory, against the Japanese-U.S. military alliance." Igawa spoke highly of the Soviet Union's constructive proposals aimed at the consolidation of security in Asia and the whole world. The problems of truthfulness and objectivity of information about the USSR published in the Japanese press were touched upon at the seminar. Member of the Executive Committee of the Press Workers Union Takafumi Kawahita, specifically, pointed out that major Japanese newspapers, the television, advertising agencies, disregarding realities, are stirring up the myth about the "Soviet military menace". "The struggle against anti-Sovietism is an important task of democratic journalists of our country," he said.

AFGHAN REBEL'S U.S. VISIT TO OBTAIN FUNDS

LD131019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Abdul Mutawakkil, one of the chiefs of the terrorist gangs of the Afghan Basmachi, has turned up on a visit in Washington. The appearance of this bandit is an integral part of the pressure campaign on Congress that has been unleashed by the Reagan administration with the aim of obtaining from the highest U.S. legislative organ a sharp increase in funds for the further expansion of the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Ponomarev Hits Rebel's Mission

LD140322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Just as every Muslim strives to visit Mecca at least once, so every counterrevolutionary riffraff hurries to Washington to get support and weapons to carry out subversive activities in independent states. The U.S. Administration maintains particularly close contacts with the heads of the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble. Abdul Mutawakkil, one of the leaders of the terrorist gangs, has arrived in Washington where he will be received by high-ranking members of "Reagan's team" and certain members of the U.S. Congress. No one doubts the purpose of this bandit's visit -- he is in the American capital to make it easier for the Reagan administration to get Congressional consent for a considerable increase in funds to continue the undeclared war against the DRA.

The present U.S. Government uses any means to extend its supplies of weapons and ammunition, including poisonous chemical substances, to the Afghan bandits.

As is clear from a WASHINGTON TIMES report, the Reagan government, via CIA secret channels alone, allots $75 to $100 million annually for terrorists and subversive activity by Dushmans in Afghanistan. This aside, in the current fiscal year the U.S. Senate has allocated a total of $175 million for brigandry, arson, and terror against the population of Afghanistan. On Afghan soil, the torrents of U.S. dollars for the Afghan terrorists and killers are turned into bloody crimes and streams of women's and children's tears.

It is against the background of these monstrous crimes by CIA mercenaries, that the present master of the White House publicly proclaims the U.S. Afghan mercenaries to be "freedom-fighters" and fighters "for Islam". However, at the very moment when praise for the Dushmans is gushing from the President's lips, in remote corners of Afghanistan a school is bursting into flames, a mosque is being blown up, a library or a peasant's crops are on fire thanks to a terrorist's explosives.

This is the CIA's usual practice -- to vent its wrath over its political and military failures on the peaceful inhabitants of a country that is not to Washington's liking. The U.S. Administration is adhering to these tactics in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Angola, and elsewhere.

Throughout Afghanistan now protest meetings, at which the working people of the DRA angrily denounce the Afghan hirelings who caused the explosion at Kabul airport, are being held. As a result of this terrorist act, completely innocent citizens were killed and wounded. The blame for this crime lies both with those who carried out the black deed and with those who give them the inspiration for their bloody misdeeds -- the CIA, which implements the directives of the White House.

SOVIET-AFGHAN COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN KABUL

LD132223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] [Caption identifies source as TASS] In Kabul, the fourth session of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-Afghan Commission on Economic Cooperation has been held. It considered the progress of fulfillment of mutual obligations stemming from the agreement on trade turnover for the period 1981-85 and the protocol on trade turnover for 1984 between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The Soviet delegation was received by Comrades Karmal and Keshtmand.

AFGHAN RADIO WORKER VIEWS PEOPLE'S LETTERS

LD140207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Our DRA correspondent Boris Savadyan reports:

The news about the recent explosion at Kabul International Airport has spread all over Afghanistan. The editorial offices of different newspapers are currently receiving a host of letters condemning the bloody crimes of the terrorists. Such letters are also being received by Afghan radio. I have asked Nabi Husha, a staff member of Afghan radio, to comment on their contents.

[Begin Nabi Husha recording in vernacular with superimposed translation] People of different professions and age groups have reached for their pens to express their indignation and readiness to defend the revolution with weapons in hand and to prevent Afghanistan's enemies from hampering the strengthening of people's power in the country. In 1978, our people, they write, carried out a revolution and ended feudal systems. Now, there is a wish to reimpose them by means of force. What honorable person can be reconcled to this, people ask indignantly in their letters. It is precisely for this reason that we must rally together even more strongly in defense of the revolution against the actions of the counterrevolutionary bandits, they say. The attempts to intimidate us and to cause uncertainty and thereby undermine our active participation are doomed to failure. These letters express the justifiable anger of honest people and their unshakable faith in the victory of the cause to which they devote their energies. [end recording]

AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN ACTIVITIES CRITICIZED

GF131456 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Behind the Veil of Defenders of Islam"]

[Text] Dear listerners, the recent session of a revolutionary tribunal in the DRA has once again exposed the aspirations of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who purport to be the defenders of Islam.

Thirty-eight members of a band of robbers, who engaged in violence in Balkh Province and who came to be known by the name of Qal'eh, were captured by the DRA fighters, together with Abdul Quddus, the leader of this band. We would like to draw your attention to only a few of the crimes they have committed, crimes which were confirmed by witnesses during the session of the revolutionary tribunal.

The robbers set ablaze the Soltan Rezai School in November 1982. In April 1983, they pillaged the provisions and goods being carried by a (?group of Afghans) to the residents of Mazer-e Sharif. They set fire to the trucks and killed their drivers by beheading a number of them and slashing the abdomens of the others. In August 1983, Abdul Quddus asked Saddiq, the owner of a [word indistinct] repair shop, to repair his truck, adding that he would not be paying for the work done. Saddiq was shot before his family for refusing. In November 1983, the robbers ambushed an (?ambulance) on a road leading to Mazar-e Sharif and killed its driver. They did away with the vehicle which was rushing to [words indistinct].

Ruffianism, robbery, extortion from farmers, killings, torturing peaceful people, sacrilege of mosques -- all this is the trace left behind in Balkh Province by the Gal'eh robbers. All such actions have been carried out in accordance with the instructions of the leaders of Jami'at-e Islami.

Can the bloody crimes committed by the robbers comply with Islam and with Prophet Muhammad's request that brothers in religion should love each other?

It is due to this that the absurd remarks made by the leaders of the counterrevolutionary robbers do not deceive anyone at all. Blaming a number of so-called unruly individuals, they claim that the robbers in question resort to the use of force, kill people, and engage in robbery without the knowledge of the leaders of the bands of robbers.

The question, however, is not those who are unruly. The main thing is that the members of Jami'at-e Islami -- just as in the case of other Islamic organizations set up by the robbers -- serve the will and aspirations of those who supply them money and arms and create a training opportunity. Currently, they are complying with the instructions they have received from the CIA headquarters in Peshawar.

While uprooting robbers in the Panjshir Valley, the DRA fighters captured someone called Abdul Samed, a former treasurer of Jami'at-e Islami. At a press conference in Kabul, he admitted that the operations carried out by the enemy [the Afghan Mujahidin] were being completely directed and controlled by the secret CIA instructors and advisers. According to Abdul Samed, the instructors are training robbers in using arms, including chemical weapons, and [words indistinct]. They assign them destructive terrorist activities and reward those who prove to be the most zealous at the job -- that is, those like Abdul Quddus and the members of his band. But how else can these people behave when Burhanuddin Rabbani himself, the overall leader of Jami'at-e Islami, is an old and highly paid CIA agent? If he does not refrain from committing every kind of crime for the purpose of adding to the esteem his American patrons have for him, then what can be said about those who are his followers? Let us recall that 15 girls studying in one of the lyceums in Kabul were poisoned in accordance with the orders given by Burhanuddin Rabbani, and its seem that this was done in the name of Islam.

After hearing about Washington's decision to allocate an additional $50 million for the welfare of the Afghan people -- as said by President Reagan -- Burhanuddin Rabbani ordered his men to intensify terrorist activities against peaceful people. He believed that CIA leaders would detect his enthusiasm and hand out a few million dollars more to him instead of passing them on to Ahmad Gailani, the leader of the Islamic Revolutionary Front, who competes with Rabbani in robbery. These so-called defenders of Islam leave behind a trace of blood in every part of the land of Afghanistan they enter.

Recently, they detonated an explosive at Kabul Airport. Women, children, and (?pilgrims) preparing to depart for Hajj became victims of that crime. Jami'at-e Islami, which is headed by Burhanuddin Rabbani, claimed responsibility for that terrorist action.

(?Is it necessary to recall the outcome) of the so-called heroism displayed by the leaders and members of the bands of robbers who describe themselves as supporters of Islam? A total of 14 members of the Qal'eh band of robbers, including Abdul Quddus, the leader of the said band, were sentenced to death by the DRA revolutionary tribunal. The rest were sentenced to long prison terms.

Let us refer to yet another important fact. The PDPA committee in Balkh Province has received over 2,000 letters from the residents of Mazar-e Sharif and surrounding villages. These letters convey the gratitude of the residents to the Balkh Province party committee for being saved form the savagery of those who have been persistently described in the West, as well as in Pakistan and Iran, as the defenders of Islam and Afghanistan's independence.

SOLTON INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION IN DRA

LD131828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Interview with special correspondent Yuriy Solton following his tour of Afghanistan, in the "Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; date and place of interview not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Solton] To speak of my chief impression after a tour of the Afghan provinces I would say the following:

The trend towards normalization, or -- more precisely, towards the stabilization of life -- can be clearly observed in the country.

[Kachanov] Yuriy Vladimirovich, surely in a country such as Afghanistan, which not 10 years ago virtually lived in the 17th century -- was semifeudal, with even a tribal system -- obviously revolutionary transformations do not come easily there?

[Solton] Yes, the burden of the past -- centuries-long backwardness, poverty, and ignorance cultivated by the feudal lords -- is a heavy weight. One must also not forget that the war against the DRA, which nobody formally declared is continuing. It is being waged by U.S. mercenaries with the complicity of Pakistan, China, and a number of other countries. Thus, Afghanistan and the Afghan people have to build a new life with rifles in hand.

[Kachanov] I would like to bring some data from the American press into our talk about the undeclared war. For example, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that from December 1979 until today, the CIA spent $325 million on support for the Afghan counterrevolution -- on aid to the Dushmans. That is the CIA alone. The paper writes that the Afghan program, according to information from representatives of Congress, constitutes a major CIA secret subversive operation.

The American journal TIME notes that U.S. intervention into Afghanistan's affairs is not limited to arms supplies alone. The CIA and other American departments, the journal writes, directly directs and coordinates bandit attacks in Afghanistan, even using spy satellites and other refined means. Afghanistan is included in the list of states included in the U.S. Armed Forces' Central Command [Centcom] sphere of actions. In other words, Washington considers Afghanistan as the target of not only secret, but also possible open, intervention.

[Solton] I would like to say here that it is precisely under these circumstances that a limited contingent of Soviet forces, brought into Afghanistan at the request of the country's government, serves as a reliable guarantee of the young republic's independence.

Afghanistan's enemies have to reckon with this fact. I would like to say something else: It is becoming increasingly difficult for the bandits sent into Afghanistan from neighbouring states to operate. Cases of the voluntary surrender of bands, their going over to the side of the revolution -- to the side of people's power -- have become more frequent.

[Kachanov] You probably met such people.

[Solton] Yes, on more than one occasion. I was in the province of Baghlan, in the district of Andarab. Things were uneasy there for a long time. Armed detachments were active in the valley, receiving weapons, subversive literature, and instructions for organizing terrorist actions and sabotage from Pakistan, where the CIA and other countries' special services have created more than 100 bases for training mercenaries. They numbered several hundred men.

However, in spring this year, they voluntarily went over to the side of the revolution and formed a regiment of civil defense and now, together with units of the Afghan People's Army, keep order both in the district itself and in its surroundings. I asked their commander, Jumah Khan, what prompted them to such a step. We did not want to take part in a fratricidal war any more, he answered. We were deceived. They said: Go and fight for Islam, and in fact forced us to commit crimes against our own people. We want to see our country progressing. My men and I are ready to do our utmost for the sake of the motherland's prosperity.

[Kachanov] Yuriy Vladimirovich, one comes to the conclusion that the voluntary surrender of bands is also evidence of the growth of the prestige of people's power, the strengthening of confidence in it on the part of simple people.

[Solton] Without doubt.

[Kachanov] How can one now evaluate the general military situation in the country on the whole?

[Solton] I put precisely this question to General Azimi, first deputy minister of defense of Afghanistan. On the whole, he said, the situation in the country is normal. The Afghan Army is in control of the situation. Of course, said Azimi, counter-revolutionary bands trained and armed by American imperialism continue to penetrate Afghanistan's territory, but we give them a shattering rebuff.

Incidentally, I spoke with General Azimi after a military operation in which a large band of Dushmans who penetrated into the province of Ghazni, a province bordering on Pakistan, was routed under his leadership. Several such operations were carried out this spring in Afghanistan.

One of the most brilliant was the liberation of the Panjsher Valley, northeast of Kabul, from the Dushmans. The American special services had invested particular hope in the band that had hidden there for a long time. They considered them to be a virtual strike force in the undeclared war against the DRA. Now the valley is free, although the Dushmans tried everything to ensure that peaceful life would not be restored there. When units of the Afghan People's Army entered the Panjsher Valley not more than 1,000 inhabitants were left out of 70,000. Retreating, the bandits drove out the peaceful population, blew up kishlaks, mined bridges and roads, and left condemned men [smertnik] in the hills, who to this day fire on peaceful settlements and attack Afghan Army posts.

But peaceful life is returning to the fruitful Panjsher Valley. People's power is assisting the inhabitants with food and construction materials. Detachments of volunteers come from Kabul and help repair the farms destroyed by the bandits. Peaceful life is also returning to the front line Herat Province, which was restless for a long time, and to the Ghazni Province.

[Kachanov] Articles occationally appear in the Western press asserting that, at present, there is virtual famine Afghanistan -- that the peasants do not want to work on the earth strips allocated them by the state.

[Solton] The Dushmans do try and intimidate the peasants that is true. The kill activists, lay mines in fields, and sometimes destroy the harvest. But the new order is also being authoritatively consolidated in the countryside. After all, almost 80 percent of the inhabitants of Afghanistan are peasants.

In Ghazni Province, I witnessed something stirring: The peasants, who did not even dare to dream of working for themselves -- on their own land -- before the revolution, received state documents assigning land and water to them from the province governors. With what yardstick can one measure their joy? There are already hundreds of thousands of such peasants, who have received land allotments with water during the agrarian water reform. The first cooperatives are being set up and are working successfully -- agricultural cooperatives. The peasants are working for themselves, for their state. If necessary, they also defend what is already their own land with weapons in hand.

With regard to the authors of articles about famine in Afghanistan, one must advise them to visit Afghan bazaars, which are particularly colorful this year. The harvest being gathered in the country is not a bad one. For example, almost 3 million tons of wheat alone is expected. This is not at all bad for Afghanistan.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, head of the Afghanistan Government, told me that Soviet-Afghan cooperation is significant for the development of the country, its successful progress. It is a powerful factor in the national economy's progress and the creation of a new democratic society. It is a vivid example of revolutionary solidarity. The Afghan people, said Soltan Ali Keshtmand, are aware of Soviet help every day and are deeply grateful to your country for it.

COMPARISON OF KABUL AIRPORT EXPLOSION REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 September in its First Edition published on page 5, under the dateline Kabul, 7 September, a report on the explosion at Kabul airport. It has been compared to the TASS report published in the 7 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on p D 2 entitled "Pakistani Role in Aiding Afghan Rebels Criticized", revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line seven, PRAVDA reads:...out, that this armed action was committed...(subbing 'armed' for 'subversive')

Second paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads:...Republic of Afghanistan. Up to 40,000 bandits undergo military training in them every year under the direction of American Pakistani, and Chinese instructors.

The Afghan counterrevolutionaries in collusion with the Pakistani military regime and its imperialist and regional patrons would like to deprive the Afghan people of their revolutionary gains. However, as previously, Bakhtar points out in conclusion, these futile efforts of theirs will suffer total failure (subbing passage for last paragraph).

PAKISTAN'S POLICIES IN DRA, PAKISTAN CITED

LD131953 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 13 TASS -- Pakistan has become the main springboard of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, writes the BAKHTAR news agency. Peshawar, Pakistan's frontier city, became the main headquarters of Afghan counter-revolutionaries. More than 50 bandit groupings found refuge and support from Islamabad.

The policy of the Pakistani military regime, the news agency points out, is not something new or exceptional. Pakistan conducts a similar course towards its other neighbour, India, stirring up in that country secessionist sentiments and instigating Sikh extremists for actions against independence and sovereignty of India. The eloquent example of that is the recent hijacking of an Indian passenger plane by a group of terrorists.

Despite the government's demand to detain the hijackers, the Islamabad authorities actually rendered them a friendly reception and only actions of the authorities of the United Arab Emirates put an end to that anti-Indian provocation.

It is not superfluous to recall that earlier under similar circumstances Pakistan refused to extradite to India a group of 14 terrorists under the pretext that they would be put to trial in Pakistan itself. During four years now they live at ease in Pakistan.

USSR, INDIA SIGN NATURAL GAS AGREEMENT

BK130336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] India is making a beginning in the utilization of natural gas for producing fertilizers and petrochemicals with Soviet assistance in processing and transportation. Under a protocol signed in Moscow yesterday between the petroleum secretary, Mr A.S. Gill, and the Soviet deputy minister for oil, Mr V.M. Yudin, a Soviet delegation will visit this country next month for working out the details.

VIETNAMESE ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT USSR

PM121159 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit of Vietnamese Political Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Vietnamese People's Army led by Lieutenant General Dang Vn Hiep, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam's Central Committee, vice minister of defense, and first vice chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 29 August through 7 September at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Conversations were held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate in which deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Admiral A.I. Sorokin and Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin and other senior political workers took part.

The Vietnamese political workers were briefed on the experience of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces and the activity of political organs to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Central Asian Military District Political Directorate, and the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy. In Alma-Ata the visitors took part in a Soviet-Vietnamese friendship meeting and in celebrations to mark the SRV's national holiday -- the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnam's independence. The delegation's members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, the museum "V.I. Lenin's Study and Apartment in the Kremlin," and sites of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory in the cities of Moscow, Alma-Ata, and Frunze. On 7 September the delegation of Vietnamese People's Army political workers left for home.

VNA REPORTS CHINESE PROVOCATIONS ON SRV BORDER

LD131121 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi September 13 TASS -- The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports new provocations by the Cbinese side on the border with Socialist Vietnam.

During the first ten days of September, the agency says, detachments of Chinese servicemen intruded ten times into the territory of Yen Minh District of Hatuen [spelling as received] Province in the north of Vietnam. They destroyed many houses and inflicted serious material damage to the population. Chinese artillery also shelled another district in the same province. The Vietnamese frontier guards are resolutely repulsing the armed provocations of the Chinese side, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports.

THAILAND REQUESTED TO PULL OUT OF LAO VILLAGES

BK131542 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1300 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Anatoliy Aleksandrov's commentary]

[Text] It has already been over 3 months since Thai troops occupied three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Thai troops have also shelled several adjacent areas in Laos, killing and wounding some local residents and damaging their property.

The number of Thai troops stationed in the three villages is more than double the number of the local inhabitants in the localities. These troops are busily building roads and military installations in the area. A group of technical authorities has also been dispatched by Thailand to the villages to conduct a survey. These activities are aimed at legitimizing the occupation of these Lao villages and obstructing a return to a normal situation along the Lao-Thai border. In the meantime, the Thai military circles have also waged noisy propaganda campaigns calling for retaliation against Laos, which is contemplating aggression against Thailand. This is an accusation made up by the aggressors, in spite of the fact that it is the Thai authorities who have sent their Armed Forces to nibble at and occupy Lao territory with no prior provocation, thereby violating the principles of the Lao-Thai joint communiques in which the two sides expressed the hope of developing and forging good-neighborly relations.

The Lao Foreign Ministry reiterated that the Lao side has fully respected the territorial integrity of Thailand in accordance with the principles of the joint communiques; but the Lao side has remained resolute in defending its sovereignty. On the basis of these principles, the Lao Government is ready to resume negotiations with the Thai Government to settle the problem once and for all.

As is known, the talks between the two sides were suspended last month because the Thai side's (?stand) did not appear to be constructive. The motive behind the provocation against Laos by the Thai reactionary clique has stemmed from the fact that the restoration of security along the Lao-Thai border will benefit the Thai people. Such a development would displease certain circles in Thailand which have maintained close ties with the United States and China. These two powers are never interested in allowing the situation in Southeast Asia to become less tense. They are trying to obstruct the Indochinese countries, which are following the socialist path of making progress. That is why they have instigated the neighboring countries in the ASEAN grouping to become hostile to the Indochinese nations. It should be noted that Laos was invaded after Thai (?power holders) had visited Washington and Beijing. The joint U.S.-Thai military exercise code named "Cobra Gold-84" staged last month was also aimed at (?strengthening the capabilities) of the Thai Armed Forces.

The Thai side's provocation against Laos constitutes an open violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos. In its message sent to the UN secretary general, the Lao Government emphasized that Thailand's action has trampled on international law. The Lao side holds the view that the correct settlement of this conflict can only be attained in one way, that is, Thailand must withdraw its troops from the occupied Lao territory. The settlement of the problem through this method will benefit the two sides and the security in Southeast Asia as a whole.

FLOOD CONDOLENCES SENT TO KAMPUCHEAN PREMIER

PM121320 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Expressing Condolences"]

[Text] A telegram sent by the USSR Council of Ministers to Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, expresses profound sympathy in connection with the natural disaster -- flooding in a number of the republic's provinces -- which has claimed human lives and caused serious material damage. Sincere condolences are conveyed to the families of those who died and suffered.

GDR'S FISCHER REAFFIRMS ALLIANCE WITH USSR

LD131648 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin September 13 TASS -- Being a reliable ally and a true associate of the USSR, a member state of the Warsaw Treaty, the GDR makes an effective contribution to the defence of the achievements and the strengthening of socialism, to ensuring peace and security in Europe, the GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer writes in the magazine EINHEIT.

The 35-year-long history of the GDR, the author notes, was a period of constant struggle against the imperialist policy of blackmail, boycott and "rolling back" socialism, against revanchist claims, including against the notorious West German "Halstein doctrine". To this day there are loud voices in the FRG about the "open German question" and the continued existence of the "German Reich within the 1937 borders", this poisoning the international climate. This does not tally with the FRG's commitments stemming from the European system of treaties.

The military balance between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Treaty and NATO is the decisive factor of ensuring international security and stability, the article says. The USSR and other socialist states which have made constructive and realistic proposals on the maintenance of the military balance at a lower level will in the interests of peace consistently oppose all of imperialism's attempts to achieve military superiority.

As an inseparable component part of the socialist community, the minister stressed, the GDR will do everything to implement the joint programme of peace of the socialist countries. This strategy, set forth in the Prague political declaration of Warsaw Treaty member states and in the Moscow statement of the leaders of the fraternal countries, was reiterated at the economic conference of CMEA member states at summit level.

CONTINUING MATERIAL ON BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

Moscow Ceremony Held

PM110929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] Soviet people are widely celebrating a glorious date in the history of fraternal Bulgaria: the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people was devoted to this event 6 September.

In the presidium were M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military chiefs, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations. A delegation of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship headed by Committee Chairman N. Papazov also attended.

The keynote speaker -- Academician A.G. Yegorov, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism -- pointed out that loyalty to proletarian, socialist internationalism, community of interests, and unity of aims enrich and elevate Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and make it truly a friendship of all the people.

Soviet and Bulgarian Communists march in the vanguard of this friendship of the two countries' peoples. The meetings between Comrades K.U. Chernenko and T. Zhivkov make an important contribution to the multifaceted cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between the USSR and Bulgaria.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, spoke about the Bulgarian working people's successes in fulfilling the 12th BCP Congress decisions, noting here the great significance of fruitful all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union for the development of the country's economy and culture.

On the same day, D. Zhulev held a reception to mark the portentous anniversary. It was attended by M.S. Solomentsev, Ye.K. Ligachev, B.A. Ashimov, N.V. Talyzin, and other officials.

D. Zhulev and diplomatic employees of the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin Wall.

Wreaths were laid at the memorial to G. Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's glorious son, and the memorial to Marshal of the Soviet Union F.I. Tolbukhin, under whose command the troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front drove the Hitlerite invaders from Bulgarian soil.

Ustinov Greets Dzhurov

PM101540 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I send you and the servicemen of the Bulgarian People's Army cordial congratulations on their important jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Under the leadership of the party of Communists, the Bulgarian working people have transformed a previously backward country into a state that has secured impressive successes in creating modern industry and highly productive agriculture, developing science and culture, and boosting the people's standard of living.

The Bulgarian People's Army, the reliable defender of its motherland, has grown and strengthened during the building of socialism. Together with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, it vigilantly guards the Bulgarian people's revolutionary gains and the security of the socialist community countries.

We note with profound satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation established between our peoples and armies are continuing to develop and strengthen successfully.

I wish you and the entire personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army new successes in strengthening Bulgaria's defense capability and in ensuring its successful advance along the path of building developed socialism.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Marks Date

PM110930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[S. Vladimirov article: "Happiness of Reborn Land"]

[Excerpts] Four decades ago, in summer 1944, the revolutionary situation was coming to a head in Bulgaria. In circumstances of the Red Army's decisive victories over Hitler's Germany and its satellites, Bulgaria's working people, under the leadership of the Communists, mounted an armed struggle against the monarchist-fascist regime that had entered into alliance with Hitler. This struggle, in which over 250,000 men took part, assumed increasingly large proportions.

On 8 September, Soviet troops crossed Bulgaria's border. This circumstance played a key role in the victory of the armed uprising staged on the night of 8-9 September by the broad people's masses, led by the working class with the active assistance of partisan units, combat groups, and military subunits that had gone over to the Fatherland Front. The monarchist-fascist regime collapsed. Power in the country passed into the hands of the Fatherland Front.

The people's power had to resolve the task of overcoming the backwardness of Bulgarian industry and agriculture. First the economic base of capitalism had to be liquidated and the foundations of a socialist society laid.

The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance with the USSR in March 1948 was of tremendous significance for Bulgaria's development along the path of socialism. "In Moscow and the Soviet Union," G. Dimitrov noted after the signing of this historic document, "we see not just liberators of the past but also loyal comrades who are sincerely and selflessly assisting our people's efforts to build a happy and splendid future in our country." Based on the principles of socialist internationalism, the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty laid a firm foundation for political, economic, and cultural cooperation between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples for the sake of the common noble aims of building socialism and communism and consolidating universal peace. With every passing year this cooperation is filled with deeper and deeper content. The new treaty of alliance between the USSR and Bulgaria, signed in May 1967, consolidated and further developed the life-giving ideas of the first treaty.

Bulgaria has traveled a lengthy road during the 4 decades of people's power. It has been transformed from a backward agrarian country into a developed industrial-agrarian country. Forty years ago, Bulgaria was ranked last in Europe for per capita electricity consumption. A NEWSWEEK correspondent visiting the Balkans in 1944 wrote: "Bulgaria produces such a small amount of electricity that it would not be enough even to illuminate signs in New York's Times Square." The Bulgarian power industry has moved from the kerosene lamp to the nuclear power station in record time. Today, Bulgaria is among the first 20 states in the world for per capita electricity consumption, outstripping, for example, Greece, Italy, and Spain.

The comprehensive, mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union is of very great importance for the successful development of the Bulgarian economy. During the years of people's power, more than 330 enterprises, forming the basis of Bulgaria's economic potential, have been built with Soviet economic, financial, scientific, and technical help. With the USSR's assistance, the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine-building, large-scale chemical, power, and electrical equipment industries in Bulgaria were created for the first time in the country's history. Over 60 percent of all industrial output in Bulgaria is produced at enterprises created with Soviet help, including almost all output in ferrous metallurgy, the petrochemical industry, and ship-building as well as 90 percent of nonferrous metals.

The proliferation of links between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in all spheres of life constitutes one of the most important preconditions for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. The Soviet and Bulgarian peoples are like-minded brothers and comrades in arms in the common struggle for social progress and peace on earth. The motive force of the steady development and strengthening of the all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria at all stages has been the unbreakable alliance between the CPSU and the BCP.

A new impetus was given to the development of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship by the May 1984 meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. During their conversation, the leaders of the two parties and states noted with great satisfaction the broad and dynamic development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations in all spheres. K.U. Chernenko and T. Zhivkov voiced the unswerving desire of the USSR and Bulgaria to assist to the utmost the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the improvement of coordinated action among the fraternal socialist countries. The meeting's participants declared the inflexible determination of the USSR and Bulgaria -- in close cooperation with the other socialist countries -- to continue the struggle to avert the danger of themonuclear war and strengthen peace and mutual understanding among peoples.

Bulgaria, as a firm element of the socialist community, takes an active part in the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA and consistently pursues a peace-loving foreign policy.

The Bulgarian People's Army, whose 40th anniversary will be celebrated on 23 September, reliably stands guard over the people's socialist gains. In the past years it has traveled a long road of development. Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the country's government, it now has everything necessary at its disposal to successfully carry out the tasks entrusted to it. "Thanks to the party's concern and attentiveness and the soldiers' and commanders' persistent labor," the 12th BCP Congress stressed, "the Bulgarian People's Army has been transformed into a modern armed force, equipped with the latest combat hardware, and its servicemen are noted for their high skill in mastering weapons and their indomitable morale." In a single combat formation with the armed forces of the other Warsaw Pact states, the Bulgarian People's Army reliably defends peace and socialism.

On 9 September 1944, a new era began in Bulgaria's history. The past 4 decades of socialist building, as Bulgarian comrades note, have been the most fruitful period in the Bulgarian state's entire 13-century history. These 4 decades of free life have provided scope for inspired labor. All this has made it possible to create a new Bulgaria which, in a single formation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is confidently building a developed socialist society.

USSR, SFRY CONFER ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA

PM131157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "News Items"]

[Text] Soviet-Yugoslav political consultations were held 10 September in Belgrade. Taking part in them were, on the Soviet side: Ambassador V.F. Petrovoskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and on the Yugoslav side: Z. Jazic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and N. Cicanovic, director of the Office for International Organizations of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The consultations considered problems of averting nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and eliminating seats of tension, and international economic and other issues on the agenda of the upcoming 39th UN General Assembly Session.

ARKHIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH CROATIAN OFFICIAL

LD140250 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, and held talks with him. The talks were also attended by Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Comrade Komarov, first deputy minister for foreign trade, also had talks today with Comrade Markovic. They discussed the present state of and the further prospects for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

COMPARISON OF DEMICHEV-STEFANESCU MEETING REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 September carries on page 4 of its First Edition a TASS report entitled "Reception of Delegation." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 11 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 3, under the heading "Demichev Receives Romanian Cultural Official" and reveals the following variations:

In the second line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA substitutes "7 September" for "today"

PRAVDA adds the following passage to the end of the article:

Ion Mielcioiu, Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

FRG GENERAL'S NATO ROLE TERMED 'DISTURBING'

PM121036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Disturbing Fact: A West German General Responsible Within NATO for Waging Nuclear War"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Sep -- Not hiding its joy, the newspaper DIE WELT reported today that West German General H.-J. Mack, deputy supreme commander in chief, NATO armed forces, has been entrusted with all questions connected with nuclear weapons in the bloc's system. This is the long-standing dream of West German militarists and revanchists -- to gain access to weapons of mass destruction.

The newspaper report states that American General B. Rogers, NATO commander in chief, who, you see, "trusts" and "respects" Mack, has placed the FRG's representative in charge of the whole range of questions connected with nuclear weapons, ranging from "target planning" to the compilation of annual reports on the "nuclear needs" of the NATO armed forces. Mack has also been entrusted with questions of waging chemical, electronic, and sea wars and a number of other important problems. In short, the most important aspects of the aggressive bloc's activity are now concentrated in his hands. Previously all these problems were tackled by another deputy of Rogers, a British general who has now been pushed into the background.

DIE WELT does try, it is true, to calm the country's public opinion, which is seriously alarmed at this fact, by asserting that "it is absurd to think that a four-star West German general has gained access to the nuclear trigger," and that Rogers bears responsibility for all that.

But sober-minded FRG citizens wonder who is better for this. For a West German general who, according to Americans who have worked with him, is a "typical German general," has now been placed in charge of the chief component of NATO strategy and tactics: issues connected with nuclear weapons. The peoples of Europe well remember what "typical German generals" brought them 45 years ago. Any form of "introduction" to nuclear weapons for these militarists is a venture very dangerous to peace.

The purpose for which Rogers and FRG Defense Minister Woerner undertook the dirty business of compromising General Kiessling, Mack's predecessor, has henceforth become perfectly clear to those who were still in doubt. Washington and Bonn needed to get rid of him at all costs in order to plant in his place a "typical German general" who shares Rogers' views on waging nuclear war in Europe, supports the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons on the continent, and will fulfill orders efficiently and without demur.

KOHL, GENSCHER BUNDESTAG SPEECHES REVANCHIST

LD131314 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 13 TASS -- In the course of the debate on the draft state budget for 1985 which started in West German Parliament, the West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl made a speech in which he touched upon a number of foreign policy issues, specifically, the relations between the East and the West and between West Germany and socialist countries. His speech abounded in assurances of the "striving of the FRG Government for peace, mutual understanding and cooperation" with the neighbouring socialist countries, of Bonn's "loyalty" to the treaties concluded with them. The head of the West German Government also tried to dispute the rightness of criticism of Bonn in connection with the activization of the revanchist forces in West Germany and said that those reproaches had nothing to do with reality.

However, the statements of the Bonn chancellor are at variance with the actual policy of his government which is aimed at turning the FRG territory into a launching pad for American first-strike nuclear missiles, at the revision of the post-war borders in Europe which are recorded in treaties signed by West Germany and socialist countries. They are also at variance with numerous statements by Kohl about the "open German question" and the "united German nation."

The FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher who also spoke in the debate said that there were no revanchists in West Germany. Disregarding the real state of things, he supported the idea of the "unity of the German nation."

The policy of the Kohl-Genscher government vis-a-vis socialist countries was criticised in the course of the debated by the parliamentary opposition -- the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the "Greens" party.

The chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt pointed out that this policy was based on illusions. If the policy is not based on detente, it "will be hanging in the air," he said. W. Brandt denounced the ultra-right-wing representatives of the government circles whose statements contributed to the worsening of relations with socialist countries.

The appearance of new American nuclear missiles on the territory of West Germany brought about the aggravation of relations with socialist countries. "Contrary to the assurances of the chancellor, the deployment of those missiles considerably infringes upon our national sovereignty and increases the war threat. It is for this reason that the broadest sections of the FRG population are taking part in the anti-war movement," said the deputy of Bundestag from the "Greens" party Antje Vollmer.

FRENCH 'LIGHTING REACTION FORCE' BEING FORMED

LD140235 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Paris September 14 TASS -- Exercises of units of the so-called "Lighting Reaction Force" which is now being formed in France are taking place in Upper Marne Department. The purpose of the exercises is to sum up the results of the "experimental stage" of the formation of the force which is to become one of the main components of the French "Quick Action Force" from July 1, 1985.

The formation of the "Quick Action Force" is one of the main aspects of the reorganization of the land forces of France within the framework of the military programme for 1984-1988. The force will include five divisions, among them the Fourth Air Mobile One, which is in the formation stage. Its units which are called a "Lighting Reaction Force" should become, according to Defence Minister Charles Hernu, the nucleus of the "Quick Action Force".

As the minister pointed out during the discussion of the project, the "Quick Action Force" will enable the French Armed Forces to "intervene in Europe as quickly as possible and at the request of countries with which France has concluded agreements on military aid".

Subsequently, writes the newspaper L'HUMANITE, commenting on the exercises, the leak of information confirmed that the formation of forces for operations at a distance of hundreds of kilometres away from France inevitably implies joint planning with NATO headquarters if only to ensure the collosal logistical support which is necessary in such operations.

PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV LEAVES FOR PARIS FESTIVAL

PM121059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "To Newspaper Festivals"]

[Text] A CPSU and PRAVDA delegation headed by V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of PRAVDA, left Moscow for Paris 6 September at the invitation of the French Communist Party Central Committee to participate in the festival of the newspaper L'HUMANITE.

STUKALIN DEPARTS FOR ITALIAN L'UNITA FESTIVAL

LD132112 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- A CPSU and newspaper PRAVDA delegation, led by member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee B.I. Stukalin, left Moscow for Rome today to take part in the festival of the newspaper L'UNITA at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

TASS SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH NORDIC NEWS AGENCIES

PM121321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreements Signed"]

[Text] Cooperation agreements between TASS and the news agencies of four Nordic countries were signed in Moscow 7 September. The agreements were signed by S.A. Losev, director general of TASS, and the directors general of the Danish news agency A. Ejbye-Ernst, the Norwegian news agency I. Johansen, the Finnish news agency P.E. Lennfors, and the Swedish news agency S. Gerentz.

USSR-FINLAND SUMMIT TO DEVELOP COOPERATION

LD130932 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Talk by Viktor Andreyev]

[Summary] "An exceptionally important role in the development of our relations is played by the practice of personal contacts between our countries' leaders. The new Soviet-Finnish summit meeting will undoubtedly continue this good tradition. It provides an opportunity to discuss the prospects of development of the neighborly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland and exchange views on topical issues in the international situation that is of interest to both parties."

The Soviet and Finnish leaders have noted that the extension of the friendship treaty has safeguarded the prospects of Soviet-Finnish relations. Soviet-Finnish cooperation is always directed at peace.

"The Soviet Union positively assesses the work of Premier Kalevi Sorsa whose government purposefully carries out a peace-loving foreign policy for widening and strengthening commercial and friendly relations between our countries. The Soviet Union is of the same opinion, and supports the Finnish Government's topical initiatives for a nuclear-free north and has on several occasions announced its readiness to promote the creation of favorable conditions to implement this initiative."

Kalevi Sorsa does much to deepen the economic cooperation. Trade for 1981-85 far exceeds the framework provided in the long-term economic plan.

"Assessing the prospects of development in trade between Finland and the USSR, Kalevi Sorsa said in an interview granted to Moscow radio that the prospects for our cooperation are very positive and good." Soviet-Finnish economic relations form the basis for the peaceful development between the countries and all Europe.

SHALAYEV RECEIVES DANISH TU SECRETARY 9 SEP

PM121319 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the AUCCTU"]

[Text] In the Palace of Labor on 9 September, AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev received Jon Svenningsen, secretary of the Danish Central Trade Union Organization for international issues, who has come to Moscow. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting. V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department, participated in the meeting.

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES MEET BELGIAN DELEGATION

LD132048 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- A meeting of a group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a group of senators from Belgium's Parliament headed by Chairman of the Senate's Commission for Social Affairs Isidore Egelmeers was held in Moscow today.

Chairman of the Soviet-Belgian section of the parliamentary group of the USSR, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vadim Kozhevnikov, other deputies, representatives of a number of ministries and departments who took part in the conversation told the guest about the system of social maintenance, health services, labour protection in the USSR, about the programme of housing construction. It was stressed that it is only in conditions of peace that social problems can be solved successfully and that parliamentarians of both countries can make a substantial contribution to safeguarding and consolidation of peace.

U.S. PRESSURING SPAIN ON NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD131159 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

According to reports from Madrid, a group of representatives of the command of the NATO armed forces has arrived there. It follows from the reports that representatives of the aggressive military-political bloc headed by the U.S. are trying to bring pressure to bear on Spain with the aim to induce it to "unfreeze" the process of joining NATO.

As is known, the U.S. has tried for a long time to draw Spain into its military policy. The pressure exerted at it intensified after the Reagan administration took over in the U.S. getting prepared for unleashing a war against countries of the socialist community and the "Third World", it set itself the task to expand to the maximum the number of countries which would take part in combat operation on the American side.

However, it should be mentioned that even at that time some people not only in Spain but also in the United States expressed doubts concerning the expediency of this policy. On November 13 1981 THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote editorially that it was a disputable question if the policy of the expansion of blocs was the most suitable one for the 80s.

Nevertheless, yielding to the pressure of the White House, the Calvo Sotelo government submitted the problem of Spain's joining of NATO for the consideration of the Cortes (parliament) obedient to it. On October 29, 1981, the Congress of Deputies and later, on November 26 of the same year the Senate, charged him with the task to submit an official application to the NATO Headquarters. On December 10, 1981, during the session of the NATO Council in Brussels, a protocol was signed on Spain's admittance to the NATO bloc. After it was ratified by all the NATO member states, Spain was officially proclaimed to be the 16th member of the NATO bloc on May 30, 1982.

Spain joined NATO contrary to the opinion of the overwhelming majority of Spaniards. The public opinion poll carried out by the Gallup Institute among the Spanish public showed that the number of the opponents of that step exceeded by far the number of its supporters. This was confirmed during the general elections held on October 28, 1982, which were won by the Spanish Socialist Labor Party which opposed the NATO membership.

The new government promised to hold a referendum on Spain's attitude to NATO. However, it postponed the keeping of its promise by several years and confined itself to the "freezing" of the process of integration into the NATO military structure. Meanwhile Socialist parliamentarians agreed to attend the North Atlantic assembly, and some of them do not exclude a possibility that their stand be changed and they support the joining of NATO if NATO member countries make some friendly gestures towards Spain.

However, according to the press, the attitude of most of Spaniards to this question remains the same. This follows both from the results of numerous public opinion polls and from the fact that mass actions against NATO membership, against American military bases, for peace and disarmament do not subside in the country.

The stand assumed on this question by the overwhelming majority of countries (outside the NATO bloc) has not changed either.

When NATO leaders were courting Spain with the aim to draw it into their bloc, the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution urging to dissolve the existing military blocs and, as the first step, to refrain from actions leading to their expansion. Nowadays when Reagan's bellicose policy dramatically aggravated the threat of the outbreak of a worldwide conflict, this resolution of the U.N. General Assembly acquires special importance.

IZVESTIYA NOTES SOVIET, ICELANDIC AIDES' MEETING

PM131209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "News Items"]

[Text] On 11 September, V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received I. Ingvarsson, general secretary of Iceland's Foreign Ministry, who has come to the USSR to hold consultations on the issues relating to the upcoming UN General Assembly session.

During the conversation, held in a businesslike atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on topical international problems and questions of Soviet-Icelandic bilateral relations.

VOROZHEYKIN VIEWS RELATIONS, TRADE WITH MOROCCO

WA131313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 84 p 6

[Article by I. Vorozheykin, Rabat and Moscow: "On a Reciprocal Basis: USSR-Morocco -- Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] Casablanca is a vast city of diverse styles, but with mostly white-walled buildings, on the Moroccan coast of the Atlantic. It met us with the summer heat. It was as though the burning sun had melted an invisible substance, the heat of which had then filled up every tiny cubicle in the city blocks. As though going along with the heat, people listlessly went about their ordinary business, and it seemed as though the automobiles slowed down. And even at night, the cool sea breezes were incapable of forcing the debilitating stuffiness out of the narrow streets.

This certain slowing down and constraining of the life rhythm is typical today not only of Casablanca, but of Morocco as a whole. And the crux of the matter, of course, is not the hot weather. One can see the effects of phenomena which are typical of stagnation, which have touched many branches of the country's economy, and can see the complication of the social problems that practically every Moroccan comes in contact with today. In Casablanca we happened to be present at the 4th Congress of the Socialist Union of the National Forces of Morocco [SUNF], the political party that represents a major detachment of the national-patriotic forces and that acts in the name of a considerable segment of the country's workers. Two figures in that party are part of the present coalition government in Morocco.

The Socialists' congress devoted a large amount of attention to the socioeconomic situation. The party leader, Abderrahim Bouabid, who, incidentally, is a minister of state, remarked in his statement that Morocco is undergoing a very serious depression and the country's economy and finances are in a catastrophic state. The documents that were distributed among the congress participants mentioned the various manifestations of that depression.

Depression and recession are typical of many branches of industry, where production is being reduced and the carrying out of a number of new construction projects has been indefinitely postponed. True, one continues to observe an increase in the production of phosphates, which reached 21.5 million tons last year. Morocco has retained first-place worldwide with regard to the export (16.6 million tons) of products processed from them -- phosphoric fertilizers and acids. But because of the unfavorable market situation worldwide, this has not led to the expected increase in currency receipts.

One can note an unfavorable situation in agriculture, which also has suffered from the drought. Practically speaking, there has been no increase in grain production, although the population in Morocco has been noticeably increasing, and has already reached 21 million persons. In order to satisfy its minimal needs, the country purchased 1.7 million tons of wheat last year, which required the expenditures of considerable amounts of money. But the sale of the traditional Moroccan produce -- citrus crops, early vegetables, and certain other crops -- has been encountering difficulties, primarily in the Western European countries.

Morocco has made large expenditures to pay for the petroleum and petroleum products imported into the country, and also for coal. Lying like a heavy burden on the country's state budget are the growing expenditures for military needs, particularly for the maintenance of the Army and for the purchase of military technology and various kinds of weapons, primarily in the United States.

As a result of the imbalance in foreign trade and the considerable discrepancy between expenditures and income, there continues to be an increase in Morocco's foreign debt: according to reports in the press, that debt currently constitutes at least $12 billion.

The country is forced to resort to loans and to turn to rich countries for financial support, and this increases the dependency of the Moroccan economy upon the Western monopolies even more and is one of the factors necessitating the making of newer and newer concessions to Washington and to certain Arab regimes.

The country's economic difficulties affect the workers first of all and give rise to complicated social collisions. The official line aimed at the "strictest economy measures," which the government intends to follow, has been leading to a sharp reduction in the appropriations for education, public health, and housing construction. Prices of commodities have been rising, and the purchasing power of the population has been falling. However, the basic problem is unemployment. At the SUNF Congress it was stated that the number of unemployed in the country has risen to 1.5 million, and if one takes into consideration those who are only partially employed, all forms of unemployment affect 44 percent of the active population.

Everyone admits that there is a depression, but the opinions diverge when determining its causes. The Moroccan socialists feel that the causes of the present depression lie in the so-called "liberal capitalism" -- in the economic policy that is oriented toward the attracting of funds from without, instead of mobilizing the domestic resources, and in the granting of privileges to private -- national and foreign -- capital to the detriment of the state sector.

SUNF First Secretary A. Bouabid, in a discussion with us, developed the idea that the possibility of getting out of the socioeconomic and financial depression in which Morocco has found itself is linked both with the more complete and the better use of the country's own reserves, and with the diversification of its economic-trade ties. In his opinion, it is necessary to maintain a course toward the expansion of the reciprocal trade both with the capitalist countries and with the socialist countries, and in consideration of that, to approach the development of Moroccan-Soviet cooperation. Without a doubt, that judgment reflects the general line of Morocco concerning the reinforcement of its ties with other countries. That judgment completely agrees with the attempt by the Moroccans to establish mutually advantageous cooperation with other peoples.

For example, the pro-government newspaper (RISALYAT AL-UMMA) quoted a statement by King Hassan II to the effect that "Morocco has constantly attempted to establish with all the fraternal and friendly states those relations that would evolve from the following basic principles: respect for the national choice of each country; noninterference in the internal affairs of others; and the establishment of balanced ties that contribute to the reinforcement of peace and the development of cooperation. . . Morocco and the USSR want to establish model relations that conform to the interests of detente and to the attainment of real peace."

General Secretary of the Party of Progress and Socialism Ali (Yata), speaking at a political meeting in Casablanca, in turn stated that the policy that conforms to the interests and aspirations of the Moroccan nation is the policy of nonalignment and of positive neutrality; the active support of the struggle waged by the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, and racial discrimination; and vigilance with respect to the intrigues of those who are attempting to harm the national sovereignty and international prestige of the country. It must be noted that the Moroccan Communists proceed from the hypothesis that cooperation with the USSR is an important factor in Morocco's economic development, and that Moroccan-Soviet business ties are a substantial element in guaranteeing their homeland's sovereignty and national independence.

In Rabat, the capital of Morocco, we also had a number of meetings. In our friendly discussions we invariably touched upon the questions of Soviet-Moroccan relations. Those with whom we spoke stated that Morocco's cooperation with the USSR has withstood the test of time, is advantageous for both countries, and promotes the consolidation of world peace.

The person who probably expressed this conviction most completely is Abdelouahed Radi, SUNF Central Committee member, who is the minister of cooperation in the current Moroccan Government. Receiving us at his institution he said, in particular, "Morocco has always wanted to develop relations with the Soviet Union. The USSR has also shown a desire for this. We must take advantage of this very favorable opportunity. Our cooperation is a vital matter. For example, we need modern technology and technical cooperation when carrying out our plans for industrial development. Other areas of economic ties are fishing and agriculture. We have products which we assume the Soviet customers need and which our country can deliver.

"Both our countries are in favor of justice in the world. We place high value upon the efforts of the Soviet Union to preserve the peace and prevent war. Consequently, we are dealing not with transitory interests, but, rather, the permanent interests that bring our countries closer together. While maintaining mutually advantageous cooperation, we must not exaggerate the details, the problems of a technical nature, which nevertheless sometimes hinder the job at hand. . ."

At the Soviet trade representation, we were told that during the past five-year period the average annual commodity turnover between the USSR and Morocco exceeded 195 million rubles. The Soviet Union delivers a considerable share of Morocco's purchases of petroleum, ammonium, potassium chloride, carbamide, lumber, and other commodities. For the most part Morocco sends us citrus fruits, cork and articles made from cork, and triple superphosphate. In 1982, our countries changed over to making settlements in freely convertible currency. As a result of difficulties with currency and finance, the Moroccan side has been showing greater and greater interest in developing trade with the USSR on a balanced basis. Something that is mutually advantageous in this regard is the buildup of the shipments of Soviet raw-materials, chemicals, and other commodities in exchange for Moroccan products resulting from the chemical processing of phosphates within the confines of the carrying out of a long-term intergovernmental agreement that was signed as long ago as 1978.

As for the economic ties, their basic direction continues to be cooperation involving phosphates. In conformity with the previously mentiond agreement, Soviet specialists carried out a considerable amount of work at the major phosphate deposit at Meskala, which is in the southwestern part of Morocco and where it is proposed to build a mining complex with a capacity of 10 million tons of commercial ore a year. A short time ago, our geologists completed exploratory-prospecting operations in the field. The next thing on the agenda is the changeover to the detailed prospecting of the deposits, the results of which are needed in order to determine the industrial reserves of the phosphates and to work out the technical-economic substantiation for the building of the combine.

For Morocco, which, practically speaking, does not currently have any of its own petroleum or storage supplies of natural gas at its disposal, primary importance is being attached to such an energy carrier as fuel shales. The reserves of fuel shales in the country, according to estimates by specialists, are determined to be almost 200 billion tons. The Moroccans are showing great interest in the Soviet experience in the use of shales. For that purpose, they have visited the USSR and have become acquainted with the corresponding enterprises in Estonia in particular. Soviet specialists have prepared and transmitted to the Moroccan Ministry of Power Engineering and Mines a tectonic map and a metallogenic map. These maps, as well as work that was executed by our petroleum specialists dealing with the comprehensive evaluation of the prospects for finding petroleum and gas deposits in the country's Atlas Basin, are, according to the Moroccan representatives, of great practical importance.

There exists a reciprocal interest in the expansion and further development of Soviet-Moroccan cooperation in fishing. In the country's coastal waters it has been established that it is possible to catch annually, without any violation of the biological balance, as much as 1.5 million tons of various kinds of fish.

However, Moroccan fishermen, lacking a sufficient number of modern fishing boats and bases for the processing of their catch, are catching less than one-third that amount. They express satisfaction with the help that the Soviet Union is giving them in organizing ocean fishing and in the training of skilled personnel for that branch and with the technical assistance that is being provided to the people in the fishing industry.

Both the Moroccan and the Soviet representatives, taking into consideration the many years of experience in reciprocal economic ties, consider the compensatory basis of this cooperation to be the most realistic and promising one, and the one that is advantageous for both sides. It seems to be desirable, according to the specialists, to create a number of mixed associations that could combine production and sales activity.

Last summer the latest two-year program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Morocco was signed in Rabat. In conformity with that program, Morocco held USSR Culture Days, Soviet movie and Soviet book weeks, exhibitions "The Paintings of the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan" and of Khokhloma [painted woodenware] articles, and concerts. Soviet soccer players, bicycle racers, tennis players, and rugby players have visited Morocco. During that time, similar groups of Moroccan figures in the arts and groups of athletes visited the USSR. However, the cultural and scientific exchange could be even more intensive. The opportunities for expanding it and giving it greater regularity are by no means exhausted.

Annually our country accepts, through state channels alone, more than 100 Moroccans for training in higher educational institutions. During our stay in Morocco, we met therapist Daud Abdel-Latif, engineer-builder Hafid Aliua, and a number of other specialists who are graduates of Soviet institutions of higher learning.

During a trip to Fex, one of the best-known Moroccan cities, which was founded 12 centuries ago, we had the opportunity to see how the old lives alongside the new. In the old part of the city you see ancient mosques and Muslim secondary schools, and you observe the variegated stream of humanity milling around on the narrow trading street where the merchants' shops are right next to the handicrafters' shops. Here the curiosity-seeking tourists find themselves in the maelstrom of those who earn their daily bread by their difficult labor. But right next to the ancient walls there has grown up, and there continues to expand, a new Fez with its modern buildings, broad avenues, and high-speed throughways. This emphasizes even more the contrasts in the life of the Moroccans when the new, which is keeping in step with social and scientific-technical progress, lives right alongside of economic and cultural backwardness with prejudices and a primitive way of life. Fez is also of interest in that, a year ago, during the elction to the local agencies, a convincing victory was won by the candidates of the Socialist Union of National Forces: Out of 51 persons elected to the Municipal Council, 42 proved to be members of the SUNF. Of course, things are not too easy for the new council, inasmuch as the resolution of the municipal problems of a city with a population of more than half a million -- the providing of them with housing, public services, drinking water, medical inspections, etc -- requires many things: funds, state support, the application of public efforts, and just plain administrative experience.

During a meeting with us, the chairman of the Municipal Council, Socialist Abderrahim Fillali-baba -- a comparatively young, well-proportioned person with the refined face of an intellectual framed by a small dark beard -- excitedly discussed his home town, its ancient cultural traditions, and its wide fame.

"We are attempting," he said in conclusion, "to establish friendly relations with cities in other countries, including the socialist ones. We consider that reciprocal exchange and brotherhood to be very important, since we hope by that means to take advantage of the experience gained by the other cities, and also to make our own contribution to the development of international cooperation."

. . . Returning from Fez to Rabat, we looked even more attentively at the present face of the ancient Moroccan land. After the hilly terrain where small herds of animals grazed in valleys with green grass, the gray ribbon of the highway rushed ahead to the vast plain. In this part of the country one frequently encounters industrial sites and sees high-tension power lines. Along both sides of the road we saw the changing colors of fields of various crops -- cereal crops and corn, melon crops and tomatoes, onions and mint. We saw orange groves and vineyards, olive groves and plantings of cork trees. What we saw reconvinced us about how lavishly the land responds to care. However, the use of its rich capabilities is currently encountering major difficulties. The Moroccans themselves realize this: The overcoming of difficulties, the development of the country's economy and culture, are easier when there is close, mutually advantageous cooperation with other nations.

PERSHING MISSILES TO BE STATIONED IN ISRAEL

LD131928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] In the framework of further development of cooperation between the United States and Israel, Tel Aviv has assumed the obligation to station U.S. Pershing-II first-strike nuclear missiles near Haifa, in the north of [name indistinct], and in the Negev Desert. Reporting this, the South Yemen Ar-Rabi Ashar Min Uktubar points out that this might have extremely dangerous consequences and will lead to a sharp increase in tension in the Near East.

RYABOV MEETS WITH YAR OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

PM131207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "News Items"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 10 September between Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and A. al-Bahr, state minister of the Yemen Arab Republic. Questions of the further development of cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

'A.'U. Muhammad, Yemeni ambassador to the USSR, attended the meeting.

EGYPT TAKES STEPS FOR RED SEA SHIPPING SAFETY

PM120935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Security Measures"]

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep -- Egypt has taken a number of measures aimed at ensuring the safety of shipping in the Red Sea. In particular, additional regulations governing the passage of ships through the Suez Canal, which links the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, have been introduced.

As 'Adil, head of the Suez Canal Administration, told journalists, in accordance with these regulations, the captains of ships about to use this route are obliged to provide the administration with detailed information about the freight they are carrying. The Egyptian authorities are conducting selective inspections of ships with a view to preventing the undeclared transportation of explosives.

'Adil pointed out that the explosions in the Red Sea have had no substantial impact on the volume of shipments.

SOVIET AID FOR ELECTRIFICATION IN EGYPT REPORTED

LD140751 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 13 September broadcast a video report by A. Rassadin on Soviet technical aid to Egypt in the area of electrification. He notes that with Soviet assistance, approximately 70 percent of Egypt's villages have been provided with electricity during the period up to 1980. As the camera shows shots of people working in fields with pylons and power lines visible in the background, Rassadin reports that "an additional agreement within the framework of the previous Soviet-Egyptian contract has been signed in Cairo."

Muhammad Mahir Muhammad Abaza, Egyptian minister of electricity and energy, is then shown speaking in vernacular with superimposed translation. He says that "the new agreement envisages the continuation of supplies of Soviet equipment to electrify rural areas. The Soviet Union has always helped Egypt in many fields of industry and agriculture, and we are grateful to your country for this assistance."

ROMANOV ISSUES PRESS RELEASE ON LEAVING ETHIOPIA

PM141009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Leaves"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Sep -- The CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Addis Ababa today for Moscow. It has been taking part in the work of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) constituent congress and in marking the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The delegation comprised G.I. Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and R. Nabiyev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

The CPSU delegation was seen off at the airfield by Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) Standing Committee; Alemu Abebe, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo; and other officials.

L.Ye. Fomichenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Ethiopia, who was part of the delegation, was among those seeing them off.

In a press release before leaving Addis Ababa, G.V. Romanov expressed profound gratitude on behalf of the CPSU delegation to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee and chairman of the PMAC, the WPE Central Committee, the PMAC leadership, the government, and the entire Ethiopian people for the warm hospitality and comradely attention shown to the delegation.

I would like to stress, the CPSU delegation leader noted, that the work of the WPE constituent congress has made a particularly profound impression on us. It is an incontrovertible fact that the creation of the WPE and its adoption of a party program based on the principles of scientific socialism is an event of exceptional importance for the revolution and all the country's working people.

The festivities to mark the 10th anniversary of the revolution were also a vivid and memorable demonstration. They convincingly reaffirm that the profound political and socioeconomic transformations implemented by the country's leadership and the course of creating the foundations of a socialist society are meeting with the total support and approval of Ethiopia's broad working masses. Our assessment of the congress and the revolution anniversary festivities is contained in the CPSU Central Committee message to the WPE congress, the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the 10th anniversary of the revolution, and in the personal congratulations of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam on his election to the post of general secretary of the WPE Central Committee.

Our meetings and talks with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and other Ethiopian leaders were fruitful. These talks confirmed that the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia, true to the treaty on friendship and cooperation, are fully resolved to continue developing all-around relations and strengthen friendship between our peoples, parties, and states. During our visit, a long-term program of economic cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia was signed. The adoption of this program is new evidence that the mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries is becoming increasingly broad in scope and has good prospects.

I think it is important and necessary to stress that total unity of views was also reaffirmed during an exchange of opinions on the key questions of the modern international situation.

During our stay in your country, we had the opportunity to familiarize ourselves more closely with the life and work of the Ethiopian people. Our meetings with workers, peasants, young people, and representatives of the intelligentsia have been unforgettable. Here, in your lovely land we felt the warmth of friendly feelings and respect for the Soviet people, the world's first socialist country -- the motherland of the great Lenin -- and for the CPSU. We express deep gratitude to all our Ethiopian friends for that.

SOLOMENTSEV RECEIVES ANGOLAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD132237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, received today Rodrigues, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Political Bureau and chairman of the party's Central Control Commission. During their friendly conversation they exchanged opinions on questions of the work by party control bodies and the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor party.

ARGENTINE CP'S FAVA ON BUENOS AIRES CONFERENCE

PM111319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina: "Under the Banner of Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- A conference of 12 communist parties of South American countries was held in Buenos Aires. The conference participants enthusiastically noted the successful development of the revolutionary process in Latin America and the unity of actions in the struggle for peace, democracy, national liberation, and social progress.

The conference was convened to exchange experience in the revolutionary struggle and communist party activity in South American countries, and confirmed the maturity of the Latin American communist movement and the firm unity of its ranks based on the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The most effective ways of waging the struggle against the policy of war and the arms race that American imperialism unleashed and is continuing to pursue, were analyzed.

The discussion of the main tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle in the region clearly demonstrated the need for and possibility of coordination among Communists and pooling their plans, strength, and actions. This is particularly true in the present situation, during a critical period when the question of the very existence of human civilization has been posed. The conference reaffirmed the important role of the South American communist parties in the process of bringing the widest strata, social groups, classes, and even entire peoples, into the struggle for life, in other words, the struggle for peace and democracy. The same can be said of influential government circles, which cannot passively tolerate the importunities of Yankee imperialism. At the same time, the region's communist parties pointed out that they will continue their efforts to ensure the trade union and political unity of the workers' movement and those forces that struggle most consistently for democracy and for the revolutionary, antioligarchical, and anti-imperialist transformations opening the way for the advance toward socialism.

At the center of all the participants' speeches and the discussions at the conference, was the question of how best to contribute to the struggle for universal peace, prevent nuclear war, and halt the unrestrained arms race unleashed by imperialism.

We South American Communists fully support the peace proposals and peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. At the same time, we also consider it extremely important to defend real socialism and its achievements and to resist the slander campaign of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. Expatiations on the so-called "Soviet expansionism," "Cuban intervention," and the "Sovietization of Nicaragua" are used by imperialism as instruments of psychological warfare. They are an integral part of the policy of aggression and interventionist action by the United States in Central America and throughout the Latin American continent.

As the statement adopted by the conference points out, the Reagan administration, desiring world domination, pursues a policy aimed at changing the established military-strategic equilibrium in its own favor. In the economic sphere, this policy is the classic means used by state-monopoly capitalism to achieve its goals in these times of crisis. This policy is also deterimental to the U.S. people themselves. It is expressed in imperialism's forcible bleeding of the Latin American peoples through exploitation of the colossal foreign debt of the region's countries.

Together with additional payments due, the Latin American countries' foreign debt is used to cover the U.S. budget deficit, which developed as result of its pursuit of the arms race.

Recently six states (India, Tanzania, Greece, Sweden, Mexico, and Argentina) signed the so-called four continents appeal. This is intended to help prevent a nuclear catastrophe and end the arms race. It is no accident that two of those states are in Latin America. This fact itself reflects heightened awareness of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. At the same time, it is evidence of the tremendous opportunities that exist for developing the broadest possible antiwar movement. In the course of exchanging opinions and experience, the conference participants showed great interest in prospects for further developing the struggle through the implementation of such initiatives as the "appeal of 100 to continue to live." This appeal was put forward in Argentina by prominent politicians and cultural and scientific workers.

The conference of South American communist parties also adopted a special resolution on the question of the struggle for peace. It says that not only revolutionary and progressive forces, but the broadest social groups, aware of the full significance of the decisive moment, are taking part in the struggle for peace today.

The discussion was frank, fraternal, broad, and open in nature. It was a true debate of equals, demonstrating the ideological and political unity of the region's communist parties.

The most important lesson that could be learned from the conference is that despite certain nuances and differences of approach, it is possible to hold meetings and coordinate action in the international communist movement on the cardinal questions of political development. This especially applies to the most urgent problem of today: How to lift the threat of war and prevent nuclear catastrophe. The South American communist parties, the resolution adopted at the conference says, will bring to the attention of all communist and workers parties their opinion on the desirability of convening an international communist conference on the question of preventing nuclear war.

The conference reflected the profound desire of the participants to exchange their experiences on the struggle and their views on the most varied questions. These questions include, the struggle for peace, solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, the struggle for democracy, the unity of the workers movement, and the problem of the foreign debt. All these questions were reflected in appropriate resolutions. It was decided to create a commission to exchange information and promote links between parties. It includes representatives of three parties. One of these parties was instructed to be the coordinator for a year. This practice will promote the fulfillment of the decision adopted by the participants on holding new conferences in future.

The course and direction of the development of events and the potential for Communists to influence processes in each South American country individually as well as in Latin America as a whole were analyzed in depth. The conference participants stressed the need to step up the struggle for unity for action in all salients.

Questions of ensuring the defense of Nicaragua and implementation of the peoples' right to self-determination were discussed animately. The support that Communists give to the cause of developing the most comprehensive solidarity with Nicaragua and to the cause of the struggle for peace in Central America and against reactionary coups d'etat was analyzed.

Naturally, special attention was devoted to problems associated with the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy in Latin America. Today, this policy is expressed in aggression against Nicaragua. It is important to thwart the aggression against Sandino's motherland and make Yankee imperialism agree to the establishment of peace in Central America. Despite the difficulties created by imperialism, oligarchy, and the big bourgeoisie in various countries, the existence of the program proposals from the "Contadora group" of countries clearly reflects the breadth that can and must be achieved in the cause of ensuring solidarity and unity of action in the struggle against imperialism's interventionist policy.

As the party of the host country we gratefully received and highly appreciated the fraternal parties' displays of solidarity with us. They have attentively followed the development of our struggle to consolidate and strengthen democratic gains and against reactionary forces and the conciliatory trends that characterize certain government circles.

The experience we shared showed that in each country individually and in the region as a whole, a progressive development is taking place in the struggle for national and social liberation. In each country it takes its own forms and is characterized by its own dynamism. Considerable experience of the organization and struggle of the masses has been accumulated. The significance of the lessons which we Communists learn from our successes and temporary setbacks is also boundless.

All this expresses in one form or another the role that the communist parties play and the vitality of the most universal laws determining the course of development of the process of revolutionary restructuring of society. Now, we have considerably greater knowledge, which is necessary to understand objective reality and the socio-political processes taking place in our countries.

In the situation of the exacerbation of the ideological struggle, the efforts of the main opponent of the working class and the world's peoples are aimed at overthrowing and discrediting Marxism-Leninism. At the conference, all the participants particularly noted the vitality of Marxism-Leninism. We again reaffirm the unfading significance of the thesis of the conference of Latin American and Caribbean communist parties (1975) stating that "our parties are an active component in the world communist movement. They adhere firmly to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are part of a might flow that is changing the course of history and creating a new society without exploiters or exploited.

The conference demanded the release of A. Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee, (V. Dias), second secretary of the Communist Party of Chile Central Committee, and all prisoners who are victims of repression imposed by imperialism. It adopted a resolution in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism, calling for the date to be linked with active participation in the worldwide movement against the threat of nuclear conflagration.

Our struggle, the conference statement says, is the struggle of all the world's peoples for their rights and freedoms. That is why we raise our voice in protest against racism, apartheid, and Zionism. Here in South America soil, through unity of action and the day-to-day struggle, we make our contribution to the elimination of dependence, backwardness, social injustice, unemployment, and illiteracy for millions of people and help to create a juster, more humane world, a world that cannot be other than a world of socialism.

TRAVKIN DECRIES U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PM111558 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Vladimir Travkin "International Review": "The United States: A Course of Interference?]

[Text] For the Reagan administration, which is completing its 4-year term in the White House, Central America is one region of the world most clearly showing the failure of Washington's hegemonist policy course. The White House's policy, aimed at isolating socialist Cuba, ousting the revolutionary Sandinist government in Nicaragua, and pressuring the liberation struggle in El Salvador and Guatemala, has not produced the desired results. The United States has failed to restore its former control in this zone although it must be admitted that Washington's rulers have not spared either money or ingenuity.

The United States chose strong-arm pressure as the main instrument for realizing its aims in the first half of the eighties. The Central American countries have constantly experienced this in all areas. In the past 3 years alone, the CIA has spent at least $75 million on covert assistance to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary gangs. The administration asked Congress for $243 million for military assistance to its puppets in El Salvador in fiscal 1984. For comparison, let us note that in 1980 this assistance totaled just $5.9 million!

As a result of the White House's powerful pressure on Congress, in 1984 the House of Representatives approved the so-called "Caribbean initiative" formulated by the administration in conjunction with U.S. big business. This plan envisages military, political, and economic measures. "Friendly" regimes are being allocated $350 million in military and economic assistance. The main aid is intended for El Salvador with aid also for Honduras, Guatemala, and Haiti. The "Caribbean initiative" openly proclaimed that the states of this region should take the path of "free enterprise." The main efforts are aimed at strengthening the private sector in those countries heavily indebted to the U.S. Government and private banks.

1983 was marked by intensive preparations for direct U.S. military interference in Central America and the Caribbean. An unprecedented number of U.S. warships have been massed there, and the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras, which has been turned into a bridgehead for aggression against Nicaragua, has become virtually permanent. There has been increased penetration of Nicaraguan territory by gangs of former Somocistas armed and trained by the CIA.

Reagan was already beginning active preparations to join the election struggle when he decided yet again to play on the chauvinist feelings of the ordinary American who had not forgotten the disgrace of defeat in Vietnam and was thristing for revenge. For this it was necessary to "win a war," even a small one. Taking advantage of the discord in the Grenadian leadership, which led to the tragic death of Prime Minister M. Bishop, the United States used its "Rapid Deployment Forces" to trample the revolution in that country.

Many observers saw the Grenada operation as a "dress rehearsal" for an invasion of Nicaragua or El Salvador. On the other hand, the opinion was expressed that the seizure of Grenada has possibly temporarily removed the need for a U.S. attack on Nicaragua since Grenada has already given Reagan an easy and comparatively cheap election gain whereas an attempt to repeat this in Nicaragua could produce exactly the opposite result. According to U.S. press reports, the Pentagon and CIA told the U.S. Administration that the overthrow of the Sandinists by direct military intervention would take far longer than the 2 weeks on which the White House was insisting. According to some of Reagan's advisers, to conduct this action before the presidential elections in November 1984 might cause the Republicans irreparable harm since the intervention would inevitably be protected and cost the lives of thousands of U.S. soldiers.

Recent decades have shown that there is nothing to which U.S. voters are more susceptible than the sight of zinc coffins covered by the stars and stripes.

Nor had the White House succeeded by the end of 1983 in preparing the Honduran Army as a vanguard of aggression. Contrary to Washington's expectations, the Guatemalan military regime headed by General O. M. Mejia Victores, a regime bound up in its own unresolved problems, was in no hurry either to send its military subunits to take part in aggression against Nicaragua. Costa Rica, which has declared its neutrality in the Central American conflict, yielded with great reluctance to America's crude pressure. Thus the United States could not even knock together a united anti-Nicaraguan front in Central America.

Furthermore, the aggression against Grenada aroused indignation throughout the continent. This was expressed particularly clearly by Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and the new Argentine government. The social democratic leaders who head a number of government in Western Europe also voiced vigorous condemnation of America's plans to invade Nicaragua.

On the other hand, the Nicaraguan Government's consistent but, at the same time, flexible stance on domestic political and international questions (the preparation for democratic elections, its considered proposals on Central American problems, and the declaration of an amnesty) deprived the U.S. Administration of its pretext for aggression.

Influenced by these factors, the Reagan administration decided on a temporary change in its tactics toward Nicaragua.

In particular, an attempt was made to buy off the leaders of the Sandinist revolution and conclude a kind of "Camp David deal" with them. R. Reagan, speaking to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, declared his readiness to give Nicaragua financial and economic assistance. One of the prior conditions for this was the demand that friendly ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union be broken off.

However, the Sandinist leadership, of course, did not respond to threats or promises and did not begin bartering its people's national sovereignty and dignity. Thus, Washington began with new vigor to fuel tension around Nicaragua and to blackmail it with invasion threats aimed at destabilizing the domestic political situation and undermining the Nicaraguan economy.

The administration's efforts are now aimed at wrecking the Nicaraguan general elections -- the first free and democratic elections in the country's entire history -- which are planned for next November. An increasingly broad range of methods is being used. For example, the world's press has in its possession a CIA plan codenamed "Horse." Its aim is to fuel the conflict between the Nicaraguan church and the Sandinist revolution.

Recent reports indicate that Ronald Reagan has abandoned his peace-loving rhetoric and has again begun using military might as his main election argument. The President's recent provocative outburst in which he "joked" about bombing the USSR, aroused the strongest concern among the world public and, in particular, Central America. The Managua newspaper BARRICADA writes: Reagan's "jocular" threats have long been a sorry reality for countries such as Nicaragua, where over 7,000 people have already died as a result of U.S. aggression. U.S. warships, aircraft, Marines, and landing forces are gathered near the republic's borders. Under these conditions, the newspaper notes, Nicaraguans find it easy to see a dangerous warning in the U.S. President's "unintentional" statements: "If I can joke about such things as nuclear catastrophe, what is to stop me from beginning a localized war against a country with population of 3 million people?"

The 25 years of socialist Cuba's existence, 5 years of victorious revolution in Sandino's homeland, and the struggle by the Salvadoran guerrillas have shown the utter futility of U.S. attempts to stifle by force the liberation movement in Central America and the Caribbean. However, the U.S. rulers have learned nothing from these failures. As the recent Republican Party convention, which nominated Reagan as presidential candidate for a second term, showed, the influence of reactionary extremism is becoming stronger in the most powerful capitalist country. The danger of direct U.S. military interference in Central America is growing.

USSR DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON CUBAN STOPOVER

PM140927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stay in Havana"]

[Text] Havana, 12 Sep -- Friendly meetings have taken place in the Cuban capital between members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, which is on its way to Mexico and is headed by I.V. Kapitonov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Jose Ramon Ventura Machado, member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of culture, and other deputies of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government and representatives of the public. The guests went on a familiarization tour of Havana and visited agricultural plantations.

I.V. Kapitonov was received by Jaime Crombet Hernandez-Baquero, member of the Secretiariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Questions of the CPSU's and the Cuban Communist Party's activity in developing certain sectors of the national economy were broached during their conversation.

KIKILO: U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR EPIDEMICS IN CUBA

LD121419 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

Facts of the attempt of the U.S. special services, unprecedented for its perfidy, to unleash bacteriological warfare against Cuba are being confirmed. As was admitted at a trial in New York by E. Arosena, the ringleader of the terroristic anti-Cuban organisation "Omega-7", closely linked with the CIA and FBI, in 1980 he brought to Cuba "some bacteria". That action, he said, was planned as the beginning of extensive use of bacteriological weapons against Cuba. Observers directly link that monstrous operation with the outburst in the island in summer 1981 of the dengue fever epidemics which carried away about 160 lives, including those of more than 100 children. More than 270,000 Cubans were affected by it in all. A new epidemic -- hemorrhagic conjunctivitis, which never before occurred in the Western hemisphere, broke out in Cuba four months later.

According to former FBI agent W. Turner, and American journalist W. Hinckley, the United States are directly linked with bacteriological subversive acts against Cuba. Experiments in the use of mosquitos to spread dengue fever bacteria have been conducted over many years at the army biological laboratory in Fort Detrick. In a declassified report of the U.S. Army's chemical corps for 1960, it was reported that its specialists designed an enterprise capable of producing 130 million mosquitos per month. In the document it was specially emphasised that for the "enemy" it would be exclusively difficult to spot an attack with the use of mosquitos and ensure protection of the population".

The revelations of E. Arosena shed additional light on real proportions on the campaign of terror and subversive acts which Washington conducts against the Western hemisphere's first socialist state, without disdaining to use any means whatever barbarous they are.

ALABAMA GROUP ACCUSED OF NICARAGUAN ATTACK

LD111648 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS --Yet until recently very few people beyond the United States heard about the "Alabama Group" -- A neofascist type organization. And now it became the centre of attention: If one is to believe the latest version of the White House, it is exactly that group, but not the U.S. Government, which renders assistance to reactionary forces in Central America.

Corpses of two Americans were discovered aboard the helicopter which was involved in the bandit raid on the Santa Clara settlement in Nicaragua. A map was found on one of the corpses. According to the map, the helicopter took off from the airfield which was recently modernized by American specialists and is now under the CIA control.

It would seem that there are no doubts: The U.S. military was caught red handed. It is the U.S. military which is behind military provocations and acts of aggression against sovereign Nicaragua. But, according to the latest statement of representative of the Department of State John Hughes, "the Alabama group" is responsible. It acted, as he asserted, "on its own initiative".

The helicopter pilots were really members of the "Alabama Group" which has been raising money in the past few days for anti-Sandinist forces. One can see before the entrance to their headquarters, the UPI reports, baskets with the provocative inscription: 50 cents are needed to buy a bullet and fire at the Red. But the question is whether those extremists are that "independent" from the government.

The appearance in Alabama of the group of bellicose 'ultras" is something customary for that state. More than one generation of American racists started their criminal way from there -- take though, for instance, Ku-Klux-Klan, the Birch Society, Minutemen and other groups which represent the right wing section of American reaction. All of them support the most reactionary plans of the U.S. Government.

The Alabama Group is no exception. The group supports the course of the American "hawks", the course of military interference in Central America.

REPORT ON REGULAR SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO

LD131829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined the question of additional measures to ensure the accelerated development of atomic power engineering for the period up to the year 1990. In the decision the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted on this question, the task has been set of ensuring the priority development of nuclear power engineering with a view to further building up the generation of electric power and perfecting the relationship of fuel and energy, balancing them in accordance with the USSR Energy Program. The decision fixes the volumes and target dates for putting into operation the new capacities of power engineering enterprises and the branches of machine building, manufacture, and delivery of technological equipment connected to them.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, and other ministries and departments should take urgent measures to improve the material and technical supply of atomic power engineering projects, to ensure the high technical level of planning and the quality of construction of atomic power stations, to perfect their exploitation, to raise the reliability and safety of operation of the machinery installed, and to train highly qualified cadres of power engineering workers and power builders.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee especially stressed that the successful development of atomic power engineering is one of the fundamental issues of further raising the efficiency of the national economy.

The Central Committees of the union republics, the party kraykoms and obkoms, the Council of Ministers of the union and autonomous republics and the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies, and the ministries and departments have been instructed to exercise strict control over progress in the construction of atomic power stations, enterprises of the power engineering industry, the formation of stable labor collectives, and over the creation for them of the necessary social and domestic conditions.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered and approved the results of the work of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, that participated in the celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, achieved thanks to a national [vsenarodnoye] armed uprising under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, with decisive assistance from the Soviet Army, ushered in a new era in the development of the country.

The great successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the building of socialism over 40 years have been achieved as a result of the creative work of the working people of Bulgaria, and have been caused to no small extent by the selfless aid of the Soviet Union and the development of all-round cooperation between our parties and states. At present, in the spirit of the decisions of the member countries economic summit conference, drafting is in progress of a comprehensive, long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the coming 5-year plan and the period up to the year 2000.

The meetings between the Soviet delegation and the Bulgarian leaders reaffirmed the unity of their positions on major international problems, and the resolve of both countries to wage a consistent struggle against the threat of war, which is a result of the militaristic course of the United States and its NATO allies.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered the question of the participation of USSR representatives in the 111th session of the CEMA Executive Council, and approved the proposals made on this question.

The session also considered some other questions of domestic and international life, on which appropriate decisions were adopted.

LONDON: USSR'S MENSHIKOV ON CHERNENKO HEALTH

LD131529 London ITN Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Interview with Stanislav Menshikov, foreign policy adviser to the CPSU Central Committee, by anchorman Peter Sissons, from the studio via satellite link to Menshikov in Moscow -- live]

[Text] [Sissons] Mr Menshikov, as you know, we take enormous interest here in the health of the Soviet leadership. Can you confirm or deny that Mr Chernenko is again unwell?

[Menshikov] Well, this is the first time I heard about it from you. We have no news about this. All we know is that Mr Chernenko is working at his desk.

[Sissons] If there is any truth in it, does that -- at least when it comes to foreign policy -- make Mr Gromyko the most important man in the Soviet Union?

[Menshikov] I think this is really speculation about who is important -- about who is most important. I think that every member of the Politburo, as well as the candidate members of the Politburo, have their importance in their particular lines. Mr Gromyko has been and always is important in foreign affairs as well as he is important in other affairs. They collectively discuss not only questions of foreign policy but also questions of internal policy. I would dismiss this discussion as rather speculative and not to the point really.

[Sissons] Well, we have heard an informed view here tonight that Mr Chernenko was always an interim leader and that the succession was an issue since the moment he took over. Is that a view you could share?

[Menshikov] No, I do not think so. Mr Chernenko is a leader with a long standing in the party, with a long record of performance in the party, a long record of leadership in the party. He is not an interim figure. It is a figure who is the president of the country, who is the general secretary of the party and not just for an interim period.

[Sissons] Could you tell me this? Are there aspects of the Soviet system that when the succession does become an issue paralyze collective leadership? [question as heard]

[Menshikov] Sorry, how, what?

[Sissons] Are there aspects of your system that when the succession to the president does become an issue actually paralyze collective leadership?

[Menshikov] No, that is absolutely incorrect. Even when Mr Andropov was sick in the hospital he partially participated in the work of the Central Committee, but the Central Committee as a whole was performing continuously and more or less permanently in the sense that, well, its work just continued as usual; and if one man is sick for some reason then another takes his part and acts as interim leader in that case.

[Sissons] Does the meeting between Mr Gromyko and President Reagan indicate a change in foreign policy?

[Menshikov] Well, it is a good time to reflect upon the situation, the condition of Soviet-American relations. It does not signify as of now any change. Well, we will have to wait until the meeting takes place, if it takes place, and see what the results are; and the full importance of that meeting will be known only then. It is important when the President of the United States meets the foreign minister of the Soviet Union; it is always important. Actually, it has been tradition for the minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, on visiting the General Assembly, to go to the White House and meet the President. That has been a tradition for some time. It was broken by Mr Reagan, I think, and it is the first time that it happens under his administration.

[Sissons] Briefly, Mr Menshikov, could this meeting pave the way for a meeting between the two presidents, Chernenko and Reagan?

[Menshikov] Well, it could pave the way, but a lot depends on what the American side has to say, on their approach to Soviet-American relations. If they continue along the lines that they have been going these last few years, I doubt that their position is going to help a constructive solution. We, on our part, are ready to normalize relations to bring about even good relations and smooth relations, but this has to be based on three principles: One is equality and not superiority of one side; the second principle is mutual respect and not ideological, political, or economic warfare; and thirdly, there has to be noninterference in internal affairs, and that means that one side -- in this case the American side -- has to forego its ideas of changing the system in the other country.

[Sissons] Mr Menshikov, thank you very much for talking to us.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: CONSUMER SECTOR TAKES PRIORITY

PM140922 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the People's Good"]

[Text] Soviet society -- a developed socialist society -- is confidently following a course of socioeconomic progress, whose main directions in the current 11th 5-year Plan and for the period up to 1990 were defined by the 26th party congress and given concrete form by subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The main tasks of the 5-year period -- ensuring the further growth of Soviet people's prosperity on the basis of the steady, progressive development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the transition of the economy onto the intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, all possible savings on all types of resources, and improvements in work quality -- is being consistently resolved.

The steady increase in the people's prosperity has been and remains the party's unswerving program demand and the supreme goal of its economic policy. Our Communist Party and Soviet state firmly follow V.I. Lenin's behest to "really organize social production and product distribution on scientific lines with a view to making the lives of all working people easier and offering them the opportunity of prosperity."

The decisive turn in economic building toward further increasing the people's prosperity is a characteristic feature of developed socialism. This is convincingly reaffirmed by the fact that in the last 20 years the real income of our country's population has almost doubled. It is also confirmed by the extensive program of further boosting the people's prosperity which was submitted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Soviet people have repeatedly seen for themselves how persistently this program is being implemented. Despite the complexities of the international situation, which have forced many resources to be diverted into strengthening the country's defense capability, the very idea of curtailing this program is impermissible. In less than 4 years of the present 5-year plan the average wage of workers and employees has increased from R169 to R185, kolkhoz members' monetary income has increased markedly, the size of pensions and benefits has increased, and major measures have been implemented to increase state aid to families with children. Social consumption funds in the country are growing yearly. In 1983 they amounted to R134.5 billion. Retail trade turnover has also markedly increased and the service sphere is being expanded. One of our major achievements is the growing scale of housing construction. Last year alone over 2 million apartments were built -- more than in any other year in recent 5-year plans.

Another eloquent testimony to the constant concern of the party and the Soviet state for the growth of the people's prosperity is the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on cutting state retail prices of consumer goods and of certain types of medical supplies that took effect on 1 September. The new price cut is the fourth in the past 18 months. The sum total of the population's gain from these measures, taking account of the seasonal cut-price sales and the abolition of temporary retail price surcharges on new types of goods, amounts to a impressive sum -- R9 billion.

The retail price cut places great obligations on labor collectives involved in consumer goods production. Our country has seen a marked growth in the output of article, which, in their quality, most fully match up to consumer needs. Now it is necessary to go further. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo points to the need to further increase production of these goods, expand their range, and improve their quality. This requires still greater efforts to reduce output prime cost and increase labor productivity. The creation of additional material and financial resources is an indispensable condition for successfully fulfilling the social program of the current 5-year plan.

Boosting the people's prosperity in the future is only possible, as it was in the past, on the basis of a highly efficient economy and the conscientious labor of everyone. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko stresses, "One simple truth must never be forgotten: In order to live better it is necessary to work better. In order to move forward successfully in the implementation of our social program, it is necessary to ensure the steady and dynamic growth of the economy and, above all, its efficiency."

In setting this task, the party links its successful resolution with a universal strengthening of order, organization, and discipline. Soviet people ardently approve and unanimously support the measures being taken to that end, whose implementation has already made it possible to achieve an improvement in qualitative indicators in many economic sectors.

The immense strength of the Soviet system is that social justice lies at its very foundation. That is why it is so important, the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum noted, that this justice be strictly observed in everyday matters. Whether it is a question of wages and bonuses, the allocation of apartments and travel permits, or awards, in all cases it is important, the plenum pointed out, to do everything fairly and in accordance with each person's labor contribution to our common cause.

Our party and the Soviet state highly value the military labor of the motherland's defenders -- the USSR Armed Forces servicemen -- and their selfless service to our people, and show constant concern for them. The resoltuions adopted on improving the material and consumer conditions of Great Patriotic War participants and the families of servicemen who were killed and on improving their pensions are vivid new evidence of that concern. The resolutions adopted are of great political importance and from part of the measures being implemented by the party and the Soviet state to steadily increase the people's prosperity.

Improving the lives of Soviet people is the ultimate goal of everything that is done in our country and of all the party's multifaceted activity. The CPSU's policy and its programs wholly correspond to the Soviet people's interests; they aim to ensure that Soviet people are not only materially better off but also physically healthy, spiritually developed, and socially active. Our Leninist party bears aloft a banner on which is written: "Everything for the sake of man and the good of man!"

SHCHERBITSKIY TOURS TWO UKRAINIAN OBLASTS

AU131305 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Visit to Vinnitsa and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts"]

[Text] Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, recently visited Vinnitsa and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts. He acquainted himself with the work of a number of kolkhozes and industrial associations, met workers, farmers, stockbreeders, secretaries of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, specialists, and executive committee chairmen of the village and city soviets of people's deputies. Conversations were also held with obkom bureau members and department chiefs, and with other leading functionaries in the oblasts.

Particular attention was paid to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, and to the realization of the directives and tasks stemming from the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

At meetings with agricultural workers, the importance was emphasized of accomplishing the tasks set by the Food Program, of fulfilling the 1984 plans and socialist pledges for the output and procurement of cropping and stockbreeding produce, and of hastening their growth in the final year of the 5-year period in order to further improve supplies to the population.

At the Shlyakh do Komunizmu Kolkhoz in Kazatinskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast; the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Kalinovskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast; the Ukraina Kolkhoz in Letichevskiy Rayon, Khmelnitskiy Oblast; and the Ilich Kolkhoz in Starokonstantinovskiy Rayon, Khmelnityskiy Oblast, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy acquainted himself with the state of corn seedings and with the progress made in grain sales to the state, in sugar beet and potato digging, and in the procurement of coarse and juicy feed.

He visited stockbreeding complexes and inspected a number of trade, service, and sociocultural facilities. In conversations with rural workers, the importance was pointed out of increasing the gross output of grain in 1985. For this purpose it is necessary to fully take measures worked out in line with CPSU Central Committee decisions on raising the stability of cropping, in particular to apply scientifically substantiated farming systems and bring the structure of seeding areas and crop rotations in line with the peculiarities of the zone. In accomplishing this task, it is particularly important to time and carry out well winter crop sowing, and to apply intensive technologies in winter crop cultivation. At the same time, attention to increasing sugar beet yields and widely applying the experience accumulated in Yampolskiy Rayon in sugar production from each hectare under sugar beets must not be slackened. It is highly important to increase the production of high-quality coarse and juicy feed.

In the conversations, much importance was attached to questions concerning improvements in the use and storing of agricultural equipment, particularly means of transport that are being used unproductively in a number of places. Some farm leaders take no trouble to train the necessary reserve of truck drivers, and are slow in repairing the existing means of transport.

Having visited the Terminal Production Association in Vinnitsa and the Kation Production Association in Khmelnitskiy, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted the good work performed by these collectives and their engineering services in the reconstruction, technical reequipment, and robotization of the shops and sections, in accelerating the rates of production without increasing personnel, in saving material and technical resources, and in improving the quality of manufactured production. The associations pay much attention to questions concerning enterprise development on a longer term, the increased production of consumer goods, and improvements in working and living conditions for the workers.

During the conversations and meetings, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy called attention to the need to proceed from the point that the economy is the basis of the country's might, a basis for raising the people's living standards. In recent years, positive changes have been achieved in the development of the national economy, but we must not be satisfied with these results. We must hasten the pace of increasing production and labor productivity, must raise returns from the enormous production and scientific potential, accelerate scientific-technical progress, and improve the situation in capital construction.

It was pointed out that, in working out plans for 1985, the 12th 5-year period, and longer terms, full account must be taken of the reserves and possibilities existing in each collective, as the CPSU Central Committee recommends. The need for that is also being dictated by the international situation that has aggravated through no fault of our own.

The rural and industrial wokers unanimously emphasized that the main thing for them was to preserve peace, and that they would do their utmost to strengthen our state's economic and defense potential.

Much attention was also paid to the activity of party committees and basic organizations, to improvements in the style and methods of their work, particularly in the field of bettering the selection, education, and distribution of cadres, of enhancing their initiative and creative approach to the accomplishment of the set tasks, and of cultivating a conscientious attitude toward the matter at hand. Party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, as well as economic leaders, must constantly care about the participants in the Great Patriotic War and improve their housing and living conditions.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy inspected the exhibitions of consumer goods manufactured in the oblasts for the population. In Khmelnitskiy, he familiarized himself with a general plan for the city development and with the work of the oblast children's library, and saw the building of the G.I. Petrovskiy Music and Drama Theater.

In Shepetovka, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary inspected the Nikolayt Ostrovskiy Museum, whose collective does a great deal to educate the younger generations on the glorious feats performed by heroes and on the immortal traditions of the party, the Komsomol, and the Soviet people.

On the tour, V.V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by L.L. Krivoruchko and T.G. Lisovoy, obkom first secretaries, as well as V.F. Temnyy and A.N. Popernyak, oblispolkom chairmen.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES COLLEGIUM OF CHEMICAL MINISTRY

LD132216 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1534 GMT 13 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Collegium of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Central Committee Presidium of the Trade Union of Workers in the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry today examined the situation in the industry. Specific measures were drafted for removing shortcomings in work, and for obligatory fulfillment by the industry of plans and socialist obligations for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session.

SHEVARDNADZE CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF PETITION

LD131616 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (DPA) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, party leader of the Soviet Republic of Georgia and Politburo candidate member, has called on the signatories of a petition requesting pardons for four Soviet hijackers who have been sentenced to death to withdraw their petition. This emerged from Soviet circles in Moscow on Thursday.

It is said that the signatories included members of the Supreme Soviet, artists, and writers. The petition called for the death sentence to be commuted to 15 years imprisonment.

The four hijackers, who shot dead several people during an unsuccessful attempt to hijack a state-owned passenger aircraft in Georgia at the end of November last year, were sentenced to death in August. The hijackers are young men from influential families.

CIRCUS OFFICIAL SENTENCED IN BRIBERY CASE

LD141100 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- A trial of the former director general of the All-Union Association of State Circuses Anatoliy Kolevatov ended today in the Soviet capital with the passing of a severe sentence.

A charge was brought against him of continually receiving bribes from circus workers, using his high official post.

The open trial was held by the board for criminal offenses of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation chaired by Anatoliy Brizitskiy. The guilt of the defendant was proved completely. Anatoliy Kolevatov was sentenced to 13 years of imprisonment with the confiscation of property.

Legal action was also taken on this case against the former assistant of Kolevatov, Vitkor Gorskiy, and the circus artist Yevgeniy Rogalskiy for the repeated bribe giving. They are sentenced to three and eight years of imprisonment respectively with the confiscation of property.

The court submitted applications to the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation on stripping the defendants of state decorations and honorary titles.

KURKOTKIN PRESENTS AWARD TO MILITARY SANATORIUM

PM121158 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel M. Ziyeminsh report: "Order on the Sanatorium's Banner"]

[Excerpt] As has already been reported, by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the Order of the Labor Red Banner has been awarded to the K.Ye. Voroshilov Central Military Sanatorium in Sochi for the successes achieved in organizing sanatorium and health resort treatment for servicemen.

This health resort -- one of the oldest in the Armed Forces -- celebrated its 50-year jubilee not so long ago. There are many famous pages in its history. The participants in the battles at Lake Khasan and the heroes of battles on Spanish soil came here for treatment. In the Great Patriotic War years the workers at the sanatorium, which had become a military hospital, returned thousands of defenders of the motherland to the field, and today the health resort by the sea is considered a wonderful fountainhead of health.

A ceremonial meeting was held 8 September to present the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the sanatorium. The lofty award was presented to the collective by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services.

BRIEFS

SMIRTYUKOV RECEIVES LENIN ORDER -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 75th birthday, Mikhail Sergeyevich Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Sep 84 LD]

IZVESTIYA ON NEED FOR ENERGY USE IMPROVEMENTS

PM121015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Reliable Prevention of Energy Losses"]

[Text] If one divides the amount of power produced in the country by the population it emerges that approximately seven metric tons of standard fuel is expended annually on each of us, even the youngest citizens. But even that is not enough. Increasing amounts of power are required in production, transport, and everyday life. Where can it be otained? The traditional energy sources used in the European part of the USSR no longer satisfy our growing needs. It is necessary to open up inaccessible regions, probe ever deeper under the earth's surface, and search out submarine deposits of organic fuel. Oil and gas continue to get dearer and sometimes there is insufficient fuel and electricity.

Of course, life demands that we continue the search for fundamentally new energy sources, including creating the bases for a thermonuclear power supply. However, that in no way means we must sit idly and wait for the power supply workers to supply us with the necessary amount of heat and electricity. It is important to be concerned that the power generated is used rationally. In every sector of the national economy, technological processes that conserve energy, less energy-intensive materials, and many other innovations have been created whose use will make it possible to substantially reduce energy costs. Some of them are awaiting their turn, others are generally accepted and included in the state plan as its most important components.

Work to strengthen the country's fuel and energy base is under way on a broad front. This year alone new power units at the Kursk and Chernobyl Atomic Power Stations and the Kostroma GRES have been brought up to their design capacity and the world's largest power unit is being assimilated at the Ignalina AES. With the use of large-diameter boreholes, gas extraction has increased by more than 50 percent over 1980. Production of powerful walking excavators for strip work at Siberian open-cast coal pits has began.

Nonetheless, not all the targets of scientific and technical programs linked with power supply are being fulfilled brilliantly. Primarily, this concerns the installations of the 1,500 kilovolt direct current power line transmission linking Ekibastuz and the center. At the present workrate, this line will only be ready for commissioning in many years' time. The Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complexes are being assimilated at an insufficient pace. Steam and gas installations and water storage power stations are being built with considerable lags.

Power supply workers are making just claims against related ministries and departments. Because of holdups in commissioning the Nizhekamsk Chemical Combine, oil workers are not obtaining the required amount of solution for oil extrusion and the plan for extracting oil by this progressive method is threatened with disruption. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has not put into production new drilling pipes according to the established timescale. The Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building is underdelivering drilling installations to oil workers and, as a result, the opening up of deep-lying deposits is being delayed.

Things are not entirely satisfactory with the introduction of energy-saving technological processes. In the final year of the 5-year plan, ferrous metallurgy alone will overexpend hundreds of thousands of metric tons of standard fuel, steel, and cast iron.

Why are the target of the Energy Program, which is part and parcel of the state plan for the development of science and technology, not being completely fulfilled?

It turns out that the main reasons for the nonfulfillment are the belated and incomplete supply of financial, material, and technical resources and production capacities for the program targets.

The leaders of ministries and departments must, of course, thoroughly examine the reasons behind the nonfulfillment of highly important scientific and technical program targets and take measures to ensure that lags are made up and that the plans currently being complied for the final year of the 5-year plan are realistic and fulfilled without similar disruptions.

However, the question also consists of something else. The heat, electricity, and fuel that we were to additionally receive or save thanks to the use of new technology, was planned to be used in the national economy. Now the national economy is receiving insufficient amounts of these resources. Consequently, power consumers must unleash an even more extensive struggle against any losses of fuel and energy and their irrational use. In the final analysis, the growth of our prosperity depends on this and therefore, nobody must sit on the fence in the struggle to save energy resources.

Prompt equipment repairs and the observance of optimum work rates for boilers at thermal power stations, the reuse of heat produced in industrial installations, rational shipments and economical driving practices in transport, prevention of heat loss from housing and social buildings and, lastly, the concern of everyone that unused electric appliances are not left switched on, all this taken together will make it possible for us to channel the power saved to those places it is particularly needed.

In implementing the USSR Energy Program and in carrying out the policy of thrift, a considerable role could be played by local soviet organs. Now, at the concluding stage of the 5-year plan, it is especially important to take principled attitude when compiling plans and discussing them in commissions and soviet sessions, and thoroughly monitor their fulfillment. At the present time, we are no longer reckoning in terms of years but months.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION STATUS IN USSR REPORTED

LD140214 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Soviet Academy of Sciences has set up an Institute of the Ecology of the Volga Basin. This is to be a center of comprehensive studies of the basin of Europe's biggest river. Our observer Viktor Simeonov has provided these details.

The newly founded institute has the purpose of solving many complex environmental problems on a territory inhabited by nearly 50,000,000 people. The problems will include providing forecasts for major economic programs and assessing their environmental impact. Of course, there have been plenty of ecological studies in this territory up to now, but it is felt there is a need to integrate them. Programs of this kind have also been launched in the Soviet Union's newly developed areas. For example, the area of the Yenisey River, one of the biggest in Asia, which cuts through the whole of Siberia from south to north, is the subject of an ecological program extending to the end of the century.

Improvements are evident in many parts of the country. In the Volga, too, the quality of the water has noticeably improved. The Don, the rivers of the Urals, and other industrial areas are likewise cleaner than they were some years ago. Here in Moscow, we see more and more anglers lining the embankment right in the heart of the city. Much has been done to protect Lake Baykal, a unique body of fresh water in Siberia.

In some cases the authorities have had to resort to tough measures against factories guilty of violating regulations governing the protection of water resources. Just recently, for example, production even had to be stopped at a chemical plant in West Siberia and at another in the Urals. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to avert ecological damage. Last year the river Dniester suffered pollution along a considerable length of its course. Those responsible for the damage done were put on trial. This has probably been the biggest accident of its kind in the Soviet Union. True, no one lost his life and the damage caused has already been largely remedied. Indeed, the quality of the water in the Dniester is now fully up to the standards fixed by the World Health Organization and fish have returned to the river.

On the whole, the ecological situation in the Soviet Union is not bad. The Soviet Union, Western Europe and the United States are just about equals in industrial production and population but the level of environmental pollution in the Soviet Union is half of that in Western Europe and one-third of that in the United States. Yet despite this, measures to tighten environmental protection have a very high priority here in the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

NEW KAZAKH OIL RAYON -- According to a report by our correspondent in the Kazakh SSR, the work carried out for supplying equipment to the oil fields on (Bozadzhi) peninsula in the eastern sector of the Karshi Sea has been completed. In line with a decision made by the 26th CPSU Congress, a new oil-extracting rayon is being established in the region which is in the Kazakh SSR. Oil extraction will increase by one-third in Kazakhstan when these oil fields are put into operation. Currently, Kazakh SSR is sixth in the Soviet Union in oil extraction. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Sep 84 GF]

KUNAYEV TOURS KAZAKH OBLASTS, ATTENDS MEETING

In Turgay Oblast

PM100845 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "With High Labor Intensity"]

[Text] Embarking on the mass harvest, the rural workers of Turgay Oblast have launched a socialist competition to conduct the harvest as quickly as possible and without losses, to replenish feed stocks, and to comprehensively prepare for the struggle for the future harvest and for livestock wintering. Collectives of industrial enterprises and other sectors of the economy are striving to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges to increase output and improve the quality of products and to reduce their prime cost.

Specific ways of achieving these goals were discussed at a meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv held 28 August. Ye.N. Auyelbekov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, spoke of the measures being taken to utilize production reserves and fulfill the tasks of the socioeconomic and cultural development of the oblast. Briefings about the progress of agricultural and other work were given by the following first secretaries of party raykoms: A.V. Dokalov -- Zhaksynskiy Rayon; Kh.N. Nurgaliyev -- Yesilskiy Rayon; A.V. Melnik -- Derzhavinskiy Rayon; and G.D. Zhulamanov -- Kiyminskiy Rayon.

Warmly greated by the participants, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. In the struggle to successfully implement the great tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he stressed, it is necessary to increase as much as possible the labor and creative activeness of every Communist and working person and bring all reserves into action to increase the rates of production and its intensification, and observing the policy of economy and thrift.

The most important thing now is to concentrate labor, material, and technical resources on accelerating the harvesting, threshing, processing, and transportation of the grain to state granaries, on bringing in a high quality harvest of all agricultural crops, and on replenishing and storing feed stocks. This requires the maximum loading of combines, trucks, and all other equipment, their skillful use day and night, and the daily overfulfillment of norms and targets. Machine stoppages and other shortcomings must not be tolerated. Strict order and organization are needed on every farm and at all procurement and transportation enterprises, whatever the weather conditions. At the same time, it is necessary to increase the rates of turning fall-plowed fields and preparing seed and to take more effective measures to increase livestock productivity and numbers, and yields of meat, milk, and other products. The work of building up our contribution to the implementation of the Food Program and overcoming difficulties must be promoted by the skills, initiative, and persistence of farmers and stockraisers and by the wide use of the collective-contract system and other progressive forms of organizing labor.

The oblast's party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs must be more concerned to introduce modern scientific and technical achievements into industry, to rapidly start up new production capacity, to disseminate valuable experience in increasing labor productivity, and to reduce output prime cost. The construction rates and quality of industrial and agricultural projects, housing, cultural and medical institutions, and consumer and trade service enterprises must be much higher.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, speaking of the exceptionally great importance of further improving the style and methods of party work, stressed the need to resolutely eradicate instances of irresponsibility, mismanagement, and violations of party, state, and labor discipline, and to devote closer attention to the selection, posting, and education of cadres. The standard of political and organizational activity must be raised everywhere, and it must be used to reach every working person and to strengthen the ideological backup of work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

The aktiv meeting gave assurances that the oblast's party organizations and working people would do everything to bring in the harvest in the shortest time possible and without losses, to deliver as much grain as possible to the state, to fulfill the plan for sales to the state of meat, milk, and other livestock products, and to develop industry and construction.

N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the aktiv meeting.

During their stay in the oblast Comrades D.A. Kunayev and N.A. Nazarbayev visited farms in Arkalyskiy and Zhanadalinskiy Rayons. At the Turgay Agricultural Technical College and the sovkhozes named for the 60th anniversaries of the Komsomol and the USSR respectively, they were acquainted with the use of harvesting and transportation equipment, mass political work, labor organization at the harvest, and the cultural and consumer services available to its participants, and they talked with machine operators, drivers of heavy-freight tractor-trailer rigs, farm and rayon leaders and specialists, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers. In the oblast center they familiarized themselves with its construction development and visited housing construction and trade service projects.

Accompanying Comrades D.A. Kunayev and N.A. Nazarbayev on their trip around the oblast were Ye.N. Auyelbekov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, Ye.Ye. Zaritskiy, chairman of the oblispolkom, and D.B. Bekezhanov, senior official of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

In Kustanay Oblast

PM100850 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Working With Total Dedication"]

[Text] It is harvest time in the fields of Kustanay Oblast. Rural workers are striving to conduct the harvest within a tight schedule and without losses, lay a reliable foundation for next year's harvest, strengthen the feed base, comprehensively prepare for livestock wintering, and ensure implementation of the plans for deliveries of all types of livestock products. Collectives in industrial enterprises, construction, transport, communications, and the service sphere are fighting to fulfill the targets for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole ahead of schedule.

This was noted at an enlarged session of a Kazakh Communist Party Obkom Bureau. A report on the progress of agricultural work and the development of the oblast's economy in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress was delivered by V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the party obkom.

A speech was delivered at the session by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present.

One of the most important tasks now for Communists and all the working people of the oblast and the republic, he stressed, is to increase harvesting rates, conduct the harvest in an organized way, and strictly monitor its quality. It is important to ensure the highly productive work of the harvesting and transportation production line and all links of the agro-industrial complex. Paramount attention must be devoted to the procurement of certified seed, the high-quality preparation of fallow, the plowing of fall-plowed fields, and the shifting of organic fertilizers for next year's harvest. Concern for the harvest participants must be stepped up and the proper conditions must be created for their work and leisure.

It is necessary, by exploiting all existing sources, to procure as many different kinds of feed as possible and to strive for a further growth of public-sector livestock and productivity and an increase in sales of meat, milk, potatoes, and vegetables to the state.

While stepping up attention to the resolution of Food Program tasks, it is necessary to be constantly concerned about intensifying industrial production and improving matters in construction and transport. The goal has been set for ensuring that the plans and socialist pledges for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole in the production of metallurgical raw materials and for the output of the chemical, light, food, and other sectors of the national economy are fulfilled ahead of schedule on the basis of the introduction of the achievement of science and advanced practice, increases in labor productivity and output quality, and reductions in prime cost.

Party organs and local soviets, trade unions, Komsomol organizations, and economic leaders must become more involved with questions of expanding the range and improving the quality of goods for the people, building housing, schools, and children's institutions, and constantly improving the trade, medical, cultural, and consumer services available to the population.

The great tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and in the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, require a constant improvement in the style and methods of party leadership of the economy, an increase in the responsibility of leading cadres, the all-around strengthening of organization and discipline, and the introduction of order in every sector of social production.

It is important to more actively disseminate the valuable innovations and experience of front-rankers, to increase the efficacy of socialist competition, and to launch preparations to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the 50th anniversary of the Satakhanovite movement.

It is necessary to make it the rule that every Communist actively participate in the ideological, moral, and labor education of the population, especially of young people. It is necessary to involve party, war, and labor veterans more extensively in the practice of political education work.

N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the enlarged party obkom bureau session.

During their stay in the oblast Comrades D.A. Kunayev and N.A. Nazarbayev familiarized themselves with the progress of harvesting work on the farms of Kustanayskiy Rayon and with the construction developments of the oblast center. They viewed the new bus station building and visited trade, cultural, and consumer service enterprises.

Accompanying Comrades D.A. Kunayev and N.A. Nazarbayev on their trip around the oblast were V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; M.R. Sagdiyev, chairman of the oblispolkom; and D.V. Bekezhanov, senior official of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

In Tselinograd Oblast

PM100920 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Higher Work Rates and Quality"]

[Text] Harvesting is becoming more widespread in the fields of Tselinograd Oblast; at the same time, a struggle is under way to better prepare the soil and seeds for future crops and the livestock units for the winter. The collectives of industrial enterprises are successfully coping with the targets for the production of articles, including consumer goods, and for an above-plan growth in labor productivity and a reduction in output prime cost; capital construction rates have grown. However, not all the potential for improving the work indicators of agriculture, industry, and other sectors of the economy is being fully exploited as yet.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, familiarized themselves with the state of affairs in the oblast. On the farms of Tselinogradskiy Rayon they viewed the fields, were acquainted with the use of progressive forms and methods of using combines, trucks, and other equipment in the harvesting and transportation of grain and with the organization of farmers' work and their cultural and consumer services, and met with machine operators, farm leaders and specialists, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers. At the "Zarechnyy" Sovkhoz they visited the hothouse complex and devoted attention to models of new agricultural equipment. In the oblast center they familiarized themselves with construction sites in the city and visited the new "Tselinnyy" Movie Theater, the "Turist" Hotel, and trade enterprises.

Accompanying Comrades D.A. Kunayev and N.A. Nazarbayev in their tour of the oblast were N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, Z.M. Shaydarov, chairman of the oblispolkom, and D.B. Bekezhanov, a senior official of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was held in Tselinograd at which N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, spoke of the measures being taken by party organizations to carry out harvesting at the optimum times and without losses, to procure feed, to accomplish other work, and to further boost the efficiency of agricultural and industrial production.

Warmly greeted by those present, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. In light of the high demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, he said, all the work to fulfill the state plans of economic and social development for the 4th year of the 5-year plan and for the 5-year plan as a whole must be considerably stepped up. Therefore, it is necessary to make fuller use of the existing great production potential in the oblast and to universally ensure a growth in labor productivity, the quality of output, and a reduction in its prime cost; a creative approach to the job; and an acceleration of scientific and technical progress, economy and thrift, and strict discipline and order.

Throughout the harvesting and transportation production line, it is necessary to achieve precision and coordination in the work of combines, drivers, and other harvest participants, and to avoid even the smallest losses of grain and reduction in its quality. At the same time, greater concern is required to harvest and store potatoes and vegetables, use feed rationally, intensify the rate at which fall-plowed fields are turned and seeds prepared, increase milk yields and livestock weight gains, and supply the state with as much farming and stockraising output as possible. It is important to improve agricultural standards and the role of intensive methods and the collective-contract system, and to strengthen collaboration among partners in the agro-industrial complex.

While noting shortcomings in sovkhoz and kolkhoz production, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed that these also exist in industry, capital construction, and transport. At machine-building and other sectorial enterprises it is necessary to step up the struggle to fulfill targets and pledges ahead of schedule, to introduce automation and comprehensive mechanization, and to make better use of labor, raw material, fuel, and energy resources. More consumer goods must be produced, and in a wide range, and housing, cultural, health care, trade, and leisure projects must be built more rapidly.

In light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and the advice and directives of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, one of the most important tasks is to improve organizational, political, and ideological education activity. It is necessary to improve its efficacy and intelligibility in every possible way and to conduct it along the same lines as the achievement of national economic goals. More attention must be devoted to implementing the school reform, intensifying party leadership of Komsomol organizations and the efficacy of the work of the mass media and all ideological institutions, and to launching socialist competition to worthily greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The aktiv meeting gave assurances that the oblast's party organizations and working people will ensure the bringing in of the harvest of grain and other farming products in the shortest possible time and without losses, will supply the state with as much of them as possible, will fulfill the plans for the procurement of stockraising products, and will achieve successes in developing industry, construction, transport, and other sectors of the economy.

N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the meeting.

NOVOSTI ARTICLE ON USSR FOOD SUPPLY PROGRAM

AU121423 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Sep 84 p 2

[Article attributed to "J. Belov (NOVOSTI)": "The Soviet Food Program"]

[Text] More than 2 years have passed since the adoption of the Soviet Union's Food Program at the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 Plenum. The program was based on the considerable results that had been previously achieved in the development of the country's agro-industrial complex. Overall agricultural output has increased by 50 percent in the last 15 years, despite the decrease in the number of agricultural working people and the inclement weather of recent years that has caused many difficulties.

During these years, the per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased by 41 percent, that of milk and milk products by 25 percent, that of vegetables by 35 percent, that of sugar by 30 percent, and that of eggs almost twofold.

However, the composition of food consumption must be further improved. With regard to the calories it contains, the Soviet people's daily food intake conforms to physiological norms and has become more varied and, with regard to certain kinds of food, more balanced. However, the per capita consumption of meat and meat products and fruit and vegetables must be increased because it has not yet reached the average recommended by science. For that very reason, the Food Program envisions a rapid increase of the production of these foodstuffs in this decade.

In the current 5-year plan period, not only will we create a broad assortment of bread and other confectionery products and satisfy the demand for potatoes and sugar, but we are also planning to satisfy population requirements for bread grain pulp products, pastries, margarine, eggs, and fish, and we will improve the supply of meat, milk, vegetable oil, fruit, and vegetables.

The enormous tasks can be accomplished only in a complex manner. The Food Program lays down an entire system of technical, economic, and organizational measures in this connection. It includes the elimination of disproportions between individual branches of the agro-industrial complex, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in all branches of the complex, the reconversion of production to intensive development, considerable progress in resolving the social problems of provincial areas, the increased effectiveness of investments, the perfection of macromanagement methods, and so forth.

A somewhat longer period than 2 years has elapsed since the endorsement of the program, and certain results of the work that has been done are already noticeable. For instance, agricultural products valued at R134 billion were produced last year, which is 7.9 percent higher than the average annual level of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and 5 percent more than the 1982 output. All this growth was achieved through an improvement in work productivity. The Soviet Union harvested a passable bread grain crop and many republics, border regions, and regions fulfilled their bread grain sales plans. The kolkhozes the sovkhozes of most federal republics overfulfilled last year's bread grain procurement plans. Many farms have accumulated a stock sufficient for 1 and 1/2 years.

A considerable sugar beet output was harvested in the third year of the 5-year plan. State sales plans concerning potatoes, vegetables, and unprocessed cotton were fulfilled.

Positive changes are taking place in livestock breeding. As compared with 1982, the cattle stock increased by 1.7 million head of cattle, the hog stock by 1.8 million, the number of sheep and goats by 1.7 million, and poultry by 20 million. It is important to note that all federal republics fulfilled state procurement plans concerning animal products, some of them ahead of schedule.

In the first half of this year, cattle and poultry procurement increased by 7 percent, that of milk by 5 percent, and that of eggs by 3 percent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The population's supplies of the most important animal-derived products improved accordingly.

The enterprises belonging to branches of the Food Industry overfulfilled last year's plans. The Milling Industry, the Fish Industry, and other branches overaccomplished the prescribed production tasks. As compared with last year, more sugar, vegetable oil, margarine, baked products, pastry, tea, meat, meat products, animal meat [allati hus], cheese, milk products, and canned goods were produced in the Soviet Union. Losses have been reduced in the sphere of foodstuff raw materials. The quality of products has improved and their assortment has become more varied.

CSA SUMMARIZES AUTUMN FIELDWORK PROGRESS

LD130938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The USSR CSA today summed up data on autumn fieldwork on sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

By the beginning of the week cereal and leguminous crops had been cut on over 94 million hectares and threshed from 90 million hectares. This is four-fifths of the entire area to be harvested.

Commenting on this data, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Agricultural Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that high harvesting rates have been maintained. This has been aided by the favorable warm, sunny weather in those regions where mass cutting is now proceeding -- in the Urals, Kazakhstan, and Siberia. The greatest volume of work has been carried out in the past few days by the grain crop farmers of the Altay and Kokchetav, Tselinograd and Omsk Oblasts.

Corn, rice, flax, sunflower, and potato harvesting is continuing on kolkhozes and sovhozes. Mass defoliation and processing of crops has been launched in the cotton-growing republics in order to remove foliage. This will make it possible for it to be handled by equipment. By the start of the second 10-day-period in September, around one-third of the area intended for spring sowing had been plowed. On the whole, throughout the country this work is being conducted sufficiently quickly; however, it is being launched extremely slowly in Azerbaijan and Kaliningrad, Bryansk and Chita Oblasts. Sowing has been carried out on over half the winter acreage. Mass sowing is at present being conducted in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Baltic Republics.

TV Reports Further Statistics

LD130945 Moscow Television Service in Russion 1700 GMT 12 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] According to the data of the USSR CSA, by 10 September grain and leguminous crops, apart from corn, had been cut in the country as a whole from an area exceeding 94 million hectares. This is 83 percent of the sown area. Grain has been threshed on 96 percent of the cut area.

Last week alone grain crops were threshed on 866,000 hectares in Kokchetav Oblast; on 789,000 hectares in Tselinograd Oblast; on 662,000 hectares in Kustanay Oblast, and on 716,000 hectares in Omsk Oblast.

Over 40 million hectares are due to be covered in our fields in winter. By Monday, 10 September, seeds had been scattered on an area of 23.5 million hectares. Sowing is in full swing in southern parts of Russia, in the Ukraine, whereas encouraging shoots have already appeared in the more northern regions.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS SATELLITES REPORTED

1597

LD140655 Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- The artificial earth's satellite "Cosmos-1597" was launched in the Soviet Union Thursday. The satellite has on board scientific equipment intended for the continuation of the study of natural resources of the earth in the interests of various branches of Soviet economy and of international cooperation. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parametres: The initial period of revolution -- 89.1 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 272 km, the minimal distance -- 219 km, the inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

The equipment installed at the satellite functions normally.

1598

LD140722 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- The "Cosmos-1598" artificial earth's satellite, the next in turn, was launched in the Soviet Union Thursday. The satellite carries on board scientific equipment intended for the continuation of space research. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution -- 105.2 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1,029 km, the minimal distance -- 987 km, the inclincation of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

The equipment installed on board the satellite functions normally.

KLYUCHEVSKIY VOLCANO CONTINUES TO ERUPT

PM041249 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Second Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "Volcano's Fiery Tongues"]

[Text] Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, 27 Aug -- The lava cone of the Klyuchevskiy volcano has increased 300 meters since the latest eruption which started in May. Scientists have not observed such an active increase in the mass of an active crater for a long time.

The dark ring on the volcano's central crater can be seen with the naked eye from the village of Klyuchi on clear days. However, this picture can only be infrequently observed -- as a rule, the cone is enveloped in gases and vapor. And the whole summit was recently hidden in dense clouds of fire. The latest mass of molten rock has crossed over the lava rim, and is now flowing in three fiery streams toward the base, forming deep furrows in the perpetual snows.

COL GEN POTAPOV'S ARTICLE ON TANK TROOPS DAY

PM101603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article By Colonel General Yu. Potapov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Armor Directorate: "The Motherland's Armored Shield"]

[Excerpts] Today the Soviet people are honoring their glorious sons -- the tank troops and tankbuilders and all who, by their tireless labor, courage in battle, and selflessness in training, have forged and are forging the combat might and glory of the Ground Forces' chief strike and mobile force.

This year, Tank Troops' Day is being celebrated in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness on the part of the Soviet people, who are struggling to implement the historic decision of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and who are preparing to fittingly greet the next, 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The elapsed decades since the Great Patriotic War have shown even more clearly and fully the world-historic significance of our great victory. The lessons of the past are of lasting significance; historical experience teaches that vigilance must be increased and socialism's gains must be safeguarded and augmented in order to maintain peace. This is particularly important at a time when reactionary imperialist circles, primarily the United States, have mounted an unrestrained arms race, have declared a new "crusade" against socialism, and are trying to secure military superiority over the USSR and its allies at any price. In an atmosphere of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and the intensificiation of its war preparations, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are doing everything necessary to further strengthen the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces. "In the world arena," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, "we have to deal with political forces to whom good will is alien and who are deaf to the arguments of reason, and the deterrent might of our defense potential plays an indispensable role here."

The Soviet Armed Forces have everything necessary at their disposal to cool the hot heads of the bellicose adventurists. The tank troops also have reached a new level in their development. Modern tanks are armored fortresses capable of tackling complex and diverse tasks on the battlefield. They have powerful armaments, high speeds and cross-country performance, and a big radius of action. Today's observation and firing instruments make it possible to drive tanks in practically any terrain and weather conditions and to hit targets with great accuracy even with limited visibility and at night.

The tank troops have well trained cadres at their disposal. Alongside the veteran tankmen who have undergone the harsh schooling of war, a young generation has grown up that is mastering its formidable weapons with love and a high sense of responsibility. Educated in the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and boundlessly devoted to Lenin's party and the people, Soviet tankmen are always ready to honorably fulfill their ficial duty to the motherland.

Soviet people rightly regard the tank troops as the motherland's armored shield. In monolithic formation with the servicemen of the other combat specialities and shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in arms from the Warsaw Pact states' armies, Soviet tankmen vigilantly guard the great gains of socialism and, by their selfless daily labor, augment the remarkable traditions of their mighty troop category.